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Courier

PUBLICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

UNESCO

"HUMANITY IS UNDER NO COMPULSION TO ABDICATE"

JAIME TORRES BODET, TO THE 5TH SESSION OF THE UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE

THERE are not many places in the world where one realizes so clearly as on the banks of the Arno that wisdom and beauty are the twin arches of that invisible bridge which leads from the individual conscience — ever rebellious against its destiny — to man's collective conscience, ever in search of general progress. This city's greatest citizen was an exile. His DIVINE COMEDY confirms it for us : for free men the longing for the lost fatherland is but the aspiration to another fatherland that may always be won — humanity itself.

Every statue, every picture, that we stop and wonder at here, every Florentine stone we look at, would give us the lie were we so arrogant as to conceive our mission as a substitute for the original creative mission of educators, artists, poets, and scholars. Happily, we think no such thing. Our Organization does not so mistake its rôle. We know that to seek to impose uniformity on the infinitely diverse and spontaneous life of culture would be illusory. If Unesco should attempt to sap the originality and individuality of the different national cultures, it would be unfaithful to its very origin, born as our Organization was of a free covenant in which the representatives of the Governments strove to speak on behalf of the peoples. The reason for our existence is not to create what none can create by order, by rules and laws. The clear intent is rather to serve the creative minds among mankind by putting them in more direct relation with the problems of the masses, and at the same time to serve those masses, who, in the longing of their unsatisfied needs, aspire towards education, and through it towards freedom...

Thus, in clearly recognizing our limitations, we become the better aware of our ambitions. There is no Unesco science, no Unesco art, no Unesco philosophy. But there are many dark places among men; to light up these places requires a joint effort on the part of all the different countries : a faith which no individual State can furnish, a truth of which no State is the sole repository, a wisdom and knowledge which no one single State possesses.

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OUR greatness will lie in serving. But how ? What can fifty-six assembled countries do to strengthen peace by means of education, science and culture ? What more can they do — some will ask than they were doing before they joined Unesco ?

I could not accept such a sceptical attitude. Fifty-six countries working together in the pursuit of so lofty an ideal can together do infinitely more than each in isolation, within its own boundaries and by its own unaided means.

First of all, countries working together in this manner can regularly exchange information, and can agree simultaneously to take the most effective measures to surmount or remove obstacles to the free flow of culture.

Again, they can study and try out together the various modern means of helping men to participate actively in the progress of the international community. They can undertake together to further all steps which may help educators to form citizens conscious of their rights and yet equally conscious of their duties towards their fellow-men of every nation, language, race and religion.

Above all, they can infuse a spirit of justice and concord in their domestic and foreign policies, so that there may prevail between peoples and governments that atmosphere of mutual confidence which is essential for peace. Such an atmosphere is indispensable for the success of Unesco's mission also. Only in a world free from the continual threat of war can culture, science and education bear their finest fruits.

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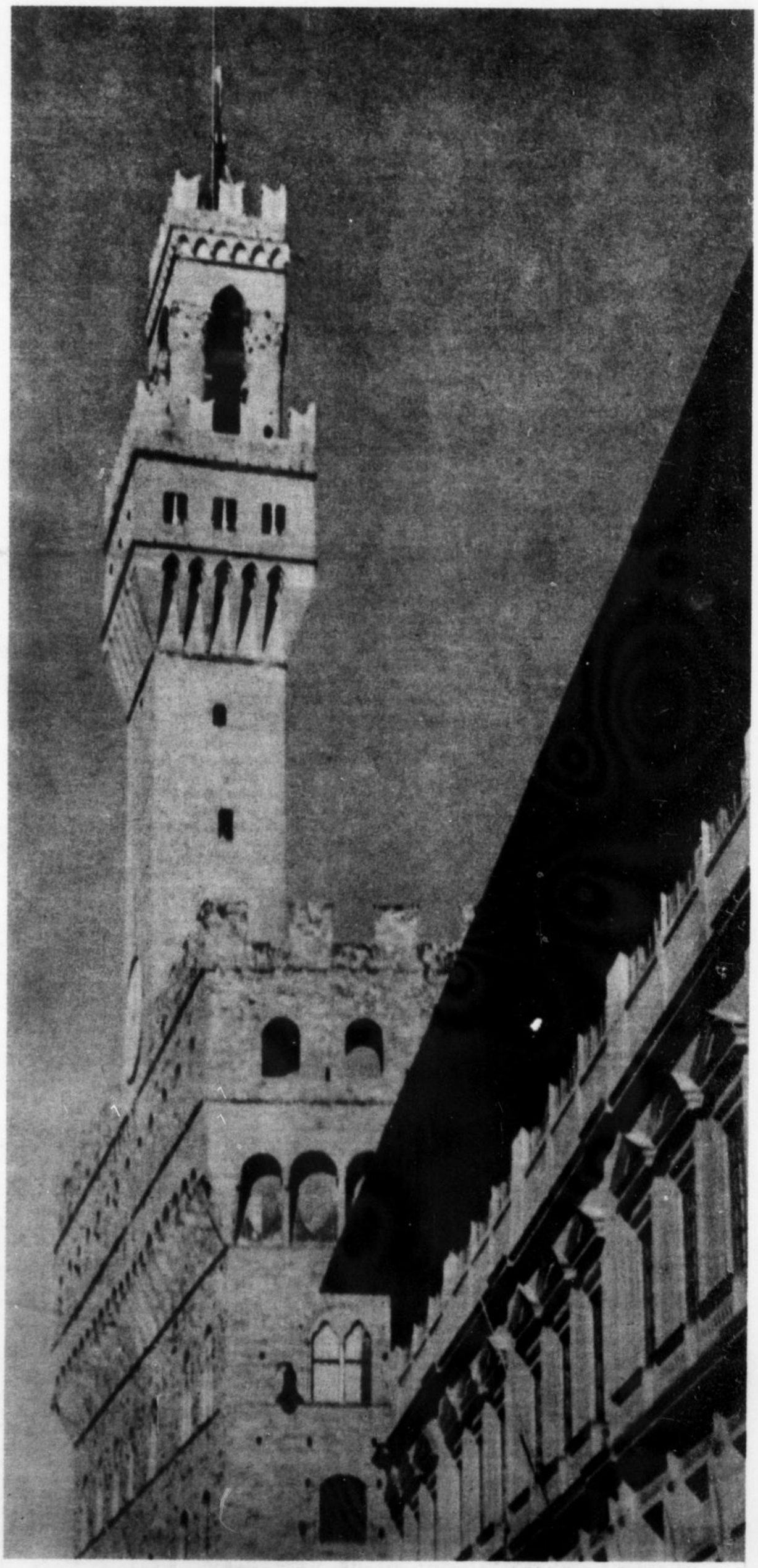
FEAR can corrupt the very aim and essence of education and of research. It can distort them entirely to meet the demands of another war. It can transform these factors of peace into instruments of hate and destruction. It is thus of the most fundamental importance that governments should do everything that lies within their powers, to fight against the obsession of war, to act as members of Unesco not only when they speak at Unesco, but also and still more when, outside the Organization, they are taking decisions with regard to all those questions which may affect our aims and ideals.

These are some of the things which fifty-six countries cannot undertake separately but which, working together, they could achieve.

This would be a great achievement. Yet it would not be enough. If for instance education does not provide equality of prospects to all men and women — the same men and women who, on the political plane, guarantee collective security with their lives — then collective security will rest upon bases which are fundamentally unjust, and therefore unstable and precarious. So that all countries may provide this equality, there exists a sacred duty of reciprocal help, on some aspects of which Unesco has already made a beginning.

According to our Charter, we are an Institution whose guiding purpose it is to ensure peace by means of international understanding, and to help to promote that international understanding by means of education, science and culture. These are our ultimate aims. Nothing that we undertake must deflect us from them. None the less, if we would not have Unesco founder in empty phrases, we must admit that peace will not be won by us alone.

(Continued on Page 10)



The Palazzo Vecchio in Florence, site of the Fifth Session of Unesco's General Conference.

A HUNDRED GROUPS WITH A COMMON AIM

This is the second in a series of special articles describing the work of some of the 100 international non-governmental organizations whose co-operation with Unesco helps the accomplishment of its programme.

"ENY-MEENY-MINY-MO... " most of us chanted these words numberles times when we were children. Are they, as we may think them now, nothing but a meaningless children's litany ? Or do they remain, not simply from our childhood, but from the very childhood of man ?

One theory holds them to be survival of a Neolithic numerical system used over 10,000 years ago, but, whatever the origin, their equivalents are to be found the world over, in civilizations which have no common language heritage.

It is such curious heritages as these which link us together beyond national boundaries and the passage of time and which, with songs, customs, dances and dress, make up the world's folk-lore.

As a formal study folk-lore is barely 100 years old, but in that time it has become so widely developed that the International Commission on Folk-Arts and Folk-Lore--the international body formed in 1928 to co-ordinate the activities of folk-lore groups--to-day has nearly 1,000 members in more than 50 countries.

This year, the International Commission, now working with Unesco under a system of consultative arrangements, will produce, with Unesco's help, the first volume of a publication on folk-lore. Each issue of this publication, "Laos", will deal with different aspects of folk-lore. In one there will be a series of studies on masks and their development and use in different civilizations. Another, for example, will consist of comparative studies on gestures, and another on lullabies.

Of what interest are masks, gestures and lullabies to Unesco? They are such small parts of our lives that we take them for granted. And it is for this reason that they make up the folkways or systems which have held societies together throughout their evolution from pre-history to modern times.

Eventually they form a record of what is essential to man in his collective and individual life. Through comparative studies, research workers recognize religious, political and language differences, not as fundamental, but as alternate solutions to the same basic problem.

" Mo Run Geal Og "

To give scholars access to the scientific facts established in the century of folk-lore research is one of the purposes of the International Commission on Folk-Arts and Folk-Lore.

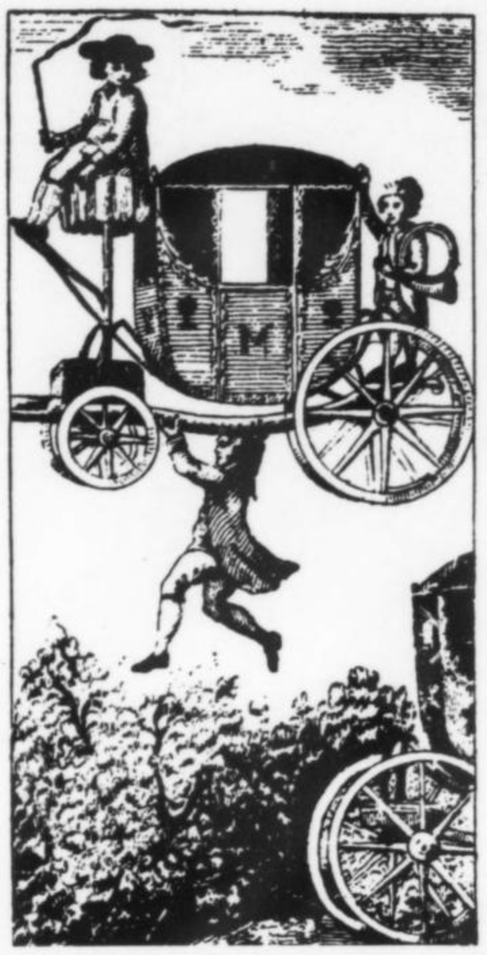
In any field of specialized study a comprehensive bibliography is essential and work on such a bibliography in folk-lore has been in progress since 1917. Now, with the aid of Unesco, it is nearing completion.

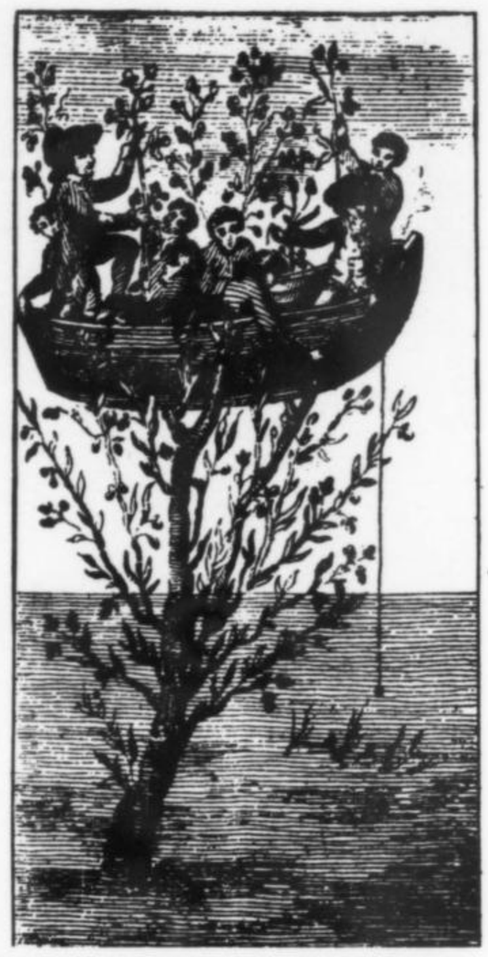
Unesco is also encouraging the preparation of a multilingual glossary of terms used in folk-lore and ethnology which, when completed, will give definitions and equivalents in thirty languages.

Folk music is a specialized field in the study of folk-lore itself. Last year, the International Commission called a meeting in Geneva to discuss a uniform system for notations in folk music. The classical European method of writing music cannot be used, since it makes no provision for marking quarter tones, which exist in some folk music, and cannot deal with certain other folk variants of timing and rhythm.

One of the International Commission's member organizations, the Folk-Lore Institute of Scotland, is now at work on a linguistic survey which includes musical study. Equipped with recording machines, its members are tracing, through songs and stories, the remnants of the old Gaelic language still found in Scotland.

"Mich Iarla nam bratach bana... Mo run geal og..." these are songs which are the last representatives of the ancient music of the Hebrides, in the archaic pentatonic scale. It is through the preservation of such heritages that cultures live on, even as small groups in countries which have swallowed them, as the Basques in Spain, the Bretons in France and the Flemish Scots.





Tales of fantastic exploits are legion among the folk-lore songs and stories handed down from one generation to another. The adventures of Sinbad the Sailor, Jack the Giant Killer and Gulliver may all once have had a certain basis of fact, but time and the human imagination have embroidered them to a point that makes us dismiss them as incredible. It was under the title of "Gulliver Revived" that the adventures of a more recent raconteur of stories, Baron von Munchausen, were published in France in 1787. These illustrations are taken from the first French edition of this collection of the Baron's experiences.

Eventually the International Commission on Folk Arts and Folk-lore hopes that history will be taught, not as a series of battles and conquests, but as the daily life and languages, agricultural and technical achievements of different peoples, their dances and poetry.

Understanding On All Levels

UNESCO is being helped towards another important goal--bringing advanced civilizations and under-developed regions closer together, to secure for both the benefits often lost through misunderstanding and ignorance--by another organization, the International Union for Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences.

Members of this organization, now working under consultative arrangements with Unesco, include groups studying the native peoples of America the South Sea Islands and the primitive cultures of Africa. One of these, the International African Institute, has been working on a series of special studies which will help Unesco's work on inter-cultural studies.

Values and traditions among African societies often differ substantially from those of European civilization. To-day, African peoples who, until a generation ago lived an entirely un-industrialized life, are playing an increasingly important part in world economics. To eliminate the conflicts which have arisen in the past, there must be understanding on every level of dealing between Africans and representatives of western civilization.

To this end, the African Institute is preparing a volume on African social and cultural values, and African reactions to western attitudes and techniques.

Then again, family relationships play an important part in African societies, and embrace a long range of rights and obligations which are not always understood by other peoples. Such understanding is, however, necessary to the smooth running of the new political and economic role which Africa is entering on in world affairs.

Avoiding Past Mistakes

UNDER contract with Unesco, the African Institute has been at work for almost a year on a study of African kinship, marriage and family life, to be published in French and English. This work will anticipate causes of friction likely to arise under conditions of economic change.

Extensive field studies, to investigate African social organization, moral and religious ideas have also been proposed. The history of African affairs is largely a record of trouble resulting from misunderstandings on the part of outside civilizations which have dealt with them. We must not, today, repeat the mistakes of the past through ignorance.

The work done by the International African Institute has been so satisfactory that Unesco has contracted with the International Union for Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, to begin similar studies among the native peoples of America and the South Sea Islands.

Through such practical application of research and experience, the free exchange of educated opinion among peoples of different cultures will form common ground for the foundations of a lasting peace.

Courier

UNESCO

The UNESCO COURIER is an international periodical devoted to the work of UNESCO and to activities and developments throughout the world in education, science and culture.

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RECENT UNESCO PUBLICATIONS

EDUCATION FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

As part of its work to stimulate library development Unesco recently published the first of a series of booklets on this subject — "Education for Librarianship" by J. Periam Danton, Dean of the School of Librarianship, University of California.

All aspects of the creation and objectives of library schools are dealt with in this compact work — the selection of students and staff; curriculum; accommodation and facilities and the placing of students. Mr. Danton presents a case for full time training in a properly organized library school.

The first editions of this publication in English and French will be followed by others in Spanish, Polish and Arabic.

Price : 65 cents, 4/-, 200 francs.

MONUMENTS AND SITES OF HISTORY AND ART AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

Contents of this 96 page publication include : Restoration methods since the 19th century, museums of monuments, the restoration of historic buildings since the war and the conclusions and recommendations of the committee of experts on the protection and restoration of historic monuments, held at Unesco House, last year.

This bi-lingual volume (French-English) With 115 illustrations, has been published by Unesco's Division of Museums and Historic Monuments.

Price : $ 1.50, 6/-, 300 *francs.*

STUDY ABROAD.

International Handbook.
Vacation Study Supplement to Volume II — 1949.

Following the publication last year of a special supplement to Volume I of Study Abroad, this supplement to Volume II lists opportunities for vacation study abroad in 1950. Listed on 77 pages are seminars, study courses and visits, youth camps and other types of educational activity organized for students, teachers and workers from different countries.

The material is divided into three chapters : Vacation Study Abroad, International Fellowships and Facilities for short-term Teacher Interchange.

Price : $ 0.50, 3/-, 150 *francs.*

EXPERTS TO SEEK BEST ADULT EDUCATION METHODS AT UNESCO SPONSORED SEMINAR

"ADULT EDUCATION" is a term so rich in meanings, and so varied in its applications, that it resists rigid definition. In one place, it may include lessons in the curing of poultry disease, and, in another, a course of lectures or debates on 15th Century music. In both places, it will seek to help man improve his environment, to improve himself—and to look beyond his village and beyond his country, to recognize the interdependent brotherhood of all men, in the neighbourhood called the world.

Seeking to improve the methods of adult education, experts are meeting this month in Austria, in a UNESCO-sponsored seminar, whose organization and purpose are defined on this page. In the country where the experts meet, there is already an old tradition for adult education. A second story on this page describes some of the special problems faced by the adult educators—and educatees—of Austria.

IN a quiet country hotel on the shores of Lake Mondsee in the Austrian Alps, education specialists from some twenty countries will meet this month for a seminar on adult education organized by Unesco.

From June 18th to July 29th these educationists, gathered at the Waldhotel, in Kreuzstein, about 25 miles from Salzburg, will continue part of the work begun last year at Elsinore, Denmark, by the first International Conference on Adult Education to be held since the war.

Embracing every kind of study and every form of technical and cultural knowledge, adult education has become one of the most important modern problems, and one of the most universal.

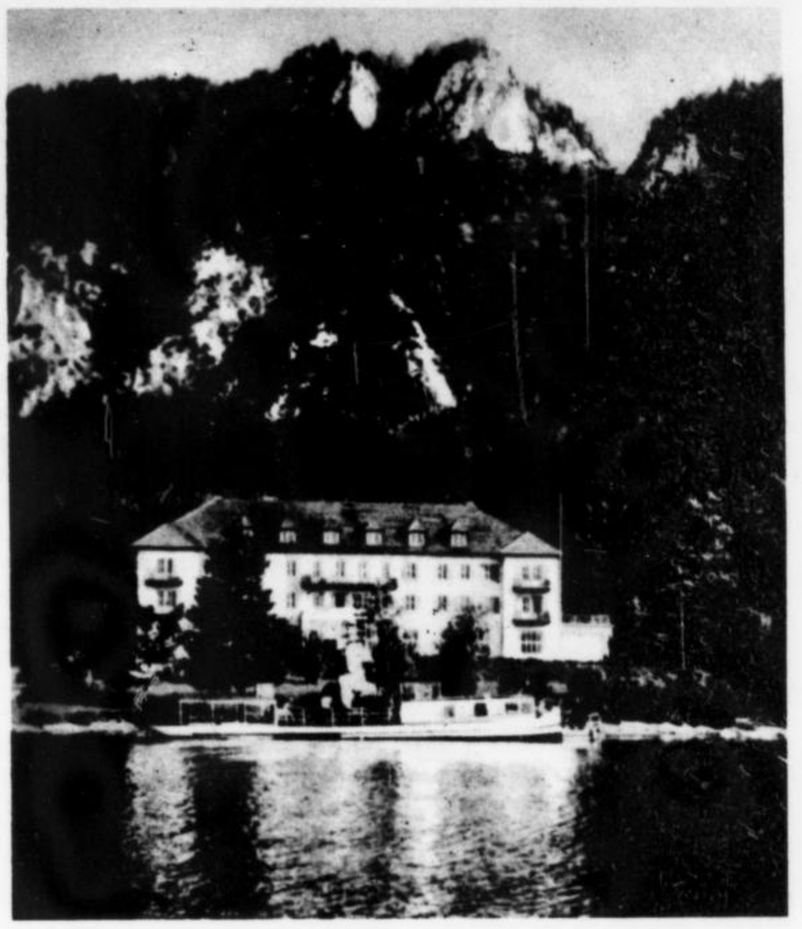
But it has an over-riding purpose — to defend the cause of peace in men's minds, to "awaken", as M. Torres Bodet, Unesco's Director-General, told the Elsinore Conference, "in the conscience of every adult an awareness both of his personal responsibility and of his intellectual and moral fellowship with the whole of mankind".

It was with these words in mind that the Elsinore Conference laid down two fundamental principles for adult education — unity of aim and free choice of methods, "that should lead, through education, to a type of culture in which the motive principle is personal responsibility".

SINCE 1947, Unesco has instituted a new kind of conference — the Seminar. The Seminar brings together educators from a number of countries to examine important educational problems. These educators make plans of action applicable to their respective countries and prepare information material which can be used on a national or an international scale. The Seminar, as well as being a real international gathering, is a means of education in international understanding.

Apprenticeship and re-education

THE most effective ways of achieving this will be sought by the specialists meeting at Kreuzstein, this month. They know that in adult education the best results are not realized through conventional educational means. Adult education is to some extent both a complementary and a compensatory process; it is partly an apprenticeship and partly a work of re-education.



Educators from about 20 countries will meet in this lakeside hotel at Kreuzstein, in the Austrian Alps, from June 18th to July 29th, for Unesco's Seminar on Adult Education.

The problem is not so much how to teach a given subject or to impart a given technique but rather how to co-operate in helping men and women to develop a wider understanding and use of life.

The Kreuzstein Seminar will therefore be more than an opportunity for the experts to compare methods and exchange views; it will offer them a chance to give on-the-spot demonstrations of adult education methods.

At Kreuzstein, they will study the many adult education methods used in different countries and their discussions will be combined with practical demonstrations such as exhibitions and film shows.

The experts will be divided into four study groups under the Seminar leader, Dr. Sven Bjorklund, Dean and founder of the Stockholm University for adult education, and world famous authority on the subject.

Towards A Community Spirit

THE first group will study the ways in which adult education is organized and administered according to local and national needs. Through the exchange of ideas and experiences their work should produce a useful guide to both the organization of adult education programmes and enlisting of support for them.

The second group will study the "intellectual and scientific training" of adults through classes, lectures, study-circles, films and radio. It will also examine questions of specialization in subjects connected with the student's work and the popularization of science.

"Social and economic training" will be the concern of the third group, in which the experts will consider the best ways of developing among adults a community spirit and an international outlook.

The fourth group will deal with the arts, and with the problem of leisure-hours.

The four group leaders who have already been appointed, are: M. Jean Le Veugle (France), Mr. S. Whitman (United States), Mr. Alex Sim (Canada), and Sig. Joannes Carlo (Italy).

The seminar will consider the possibility of establishing an international centre for adult education, which would not only serve to train educators, but would also bring them into touch with statesmen, writers and trade-union leaders.

The results of the seminar will subsequently be published as a brochure for the guidance of educators throughout the world.

ADULT EDUCATION IN AUSTRIA

AFTER the disaster of National Socialism and war, adult education in Austria has more to do than merely to spread knowledge; it must demonstrate the real values in democracy, human understanding, tolerance and self-control.

This is not at all easy, as the younger generation first got to know these words amidst misery, starvation and political chaos. In any case, it is not enough to approach the intellects of the students, but **the whole human being with mind and soul.**

But there is another difficulty. Austria is a country of an old and most valuable culture. But many people, beset by daily problems, find no comfort in it. To many, culture appears to be a luxury, useless for the "man in the street". So adult education has to build new bridges between men and culture to make them meet.

In Austria, adult education tries to approach the whole human being. For this reason, the residential colleges have arranged courses of four to twelve weeks' duration, in which young farmers, farm-workers, factory-workers and clerks become a community of their own. Plays, excursions, dancing, singing, music, sport are important parts of this system of education. The teacher behaves as a friend, the lectures are followed by discussions.

Self Activity the Goal

A MORE rationalistic type is that of the Folk High Schools (Volkshochschulen) and evening classes in the towns. It is not easy to get a holiday for purposes of adult education; so many people, busy all day long in offices and factories, attend evening courses and single lectures in these institutions.

From these classes grow numerous discussion groups and study circles, for self activity is a conscious goal. As far as possible, all technical means, such as cinema, phonographs and projectors are used, but these means are most limited.

Of special interest and importance are the attempts towards artistic education. Here again, institutions of adult education try to lead the students to understand art by self activity (singing groups, sculpture workshops, handicraft clubs, etc.). Excursions to museums and exhibitions; good reproductions of works of art in the rooms and corridors contribute also to the students' interest.

Role of Libraries

IN the provinces, excursions to Vienna or other towns, to theatre concerts, exhibitions are increasing in number. The Volkshochschule Linz has initiated visits to Italy and other neighbouring countries, a most valuable renewal of an old educational idea.

In the libraries, the leaders advise the readers from a psychological point of view to bring the right book together with the right person as far as possible. This is made more difficult by the limited book supply in many libraries.

The librarians are particularly encouraged to increase their usefulness by attending special courses. Lectures are given to enable readers to meet the authors personally and discussion groups meet frequently.

In the last few years, many new circulating libraries have been founded: small chests for fifty or a hundred books are sent to remote places and exchanged from time to time Small town libraries have a similar exchange system.

NEW HEAD FOR UNESCO'S EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

MR. LIONEL ELVIN, formerly Principal of Ruskin College. Oxford, has taken up his duties as Head of Unesco's Education Department, in succession to Dr. C.E. Beeby, now Director of Education in New Zealand.

Mr. Elvin started teaching English Literature at Cambridge University in 1930, two years after graduating from there with a first class Honours Degree. During the war he served in the British Air Ministry and the Ministry of Information where he was in charge of the Labour and Industry Section, American Division.

In 1945 he resigned his Cambridge Fellowship to become Principal of Ruskin College. Since then he has been a member of the University Grants Committee, of the Secondary Schools Examinations Council and in 1948 was appointed to the Central Advisory Council on Education.

Professor Lionel Elvin.

He is the author of several works, among them. "Men of America" a collection of historical and biographical essays on leading figures in the history of the United States, and "An Introduction to the Study of Poetry".

In carrying out his new duties, Mr. Elvin told the "Courier", last month, he hoped *"to play a small part in creating the state of world mindedness which the times demand, and to help Unesco to become a more active experience in the lives of ordinary men and women.*

"Unesco has two main functions," he said. *"It endeavours to serve the international needs of education and, through education, to serve the needs of the world community, particularly for peace. There is no conflict between these two, though we have to find a balance, and one that may vary from time to time.*

"While I regard the first function as essential, we cannot limit ourselves to it", he said, *"because it involves a necessarily slow process of collecting information and the like, and the times are too urgent for that alone. As H.G. Wells said when contemplating the prospects of mankind, 'it is a race between education and catastrophe'."*

BEIRUT TRANSLATION COMMISSION will fill gaps in ISLAMIC-WESTERN LITERATURE

AVICENNA
An engraving by A. Thévet, after a medieval portrait in the Paris Medical School.

DIETARY deficiencies in national or regional cultures may result from two common causes. One of these is the loss by a people of their own historic heritage of the arts and crafts and wisdom of their ancestors. The other is the barrier of cultural isolation—mutual ignorance of the wealth created by unknown men and women, in unknown places, surrounded by the fence of unknown languages. On this page are described two current projects—each aimed at one of the "hidden hungers" of modern man. Libraries throughout the world will contribute to the work of the Institute for the Restoration of Arab Manuscripts, in restoring, preserving and making available the written records of Arab culture—for the benefit of Arab lands, and finally of all lands. The work of the Beirut Commission, translating Islamic works into Western languages—and Western classics into Arabic—will create new "cultural vitamins" for the whole of mankind.

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THE debt owed to Islam by Western science and philosophy is often forgotten and, at best, is but vaguely understood — although the influence of Moslem mathematicians, physicians, physicists, chemists, astronomers and mystics appears everywhere. Without some knowledge of them it would be difficult to account for the "renaissances" of the 11th, 13th and 16th centuries. But when students wish to turn to the original texts of these scientists and philosophers, they find themselves at a loss.

Many people would like to know more of the profound and audacious philosophers of Baghdad or Cordova, the picturesque and erudite geographers of Damascus and historians of Tunis. But there is no bookseller to supply them with what they want.

Most of the treatises, memoirs, encyclopaedias and meditations have never been translated. Some of them appeared a long time ago in Latin. Of this immense literature, only a few isolated fragments, in large libraries and specialized reviews, are available to anyone who does not read Arabic.

This regrettable state of affairs is now being changed. A Commission, consisting of three Unesco representatives and three Lebanese experts, has been working for a year in Beirut to provide the world with translations of the most representative works of Islam.

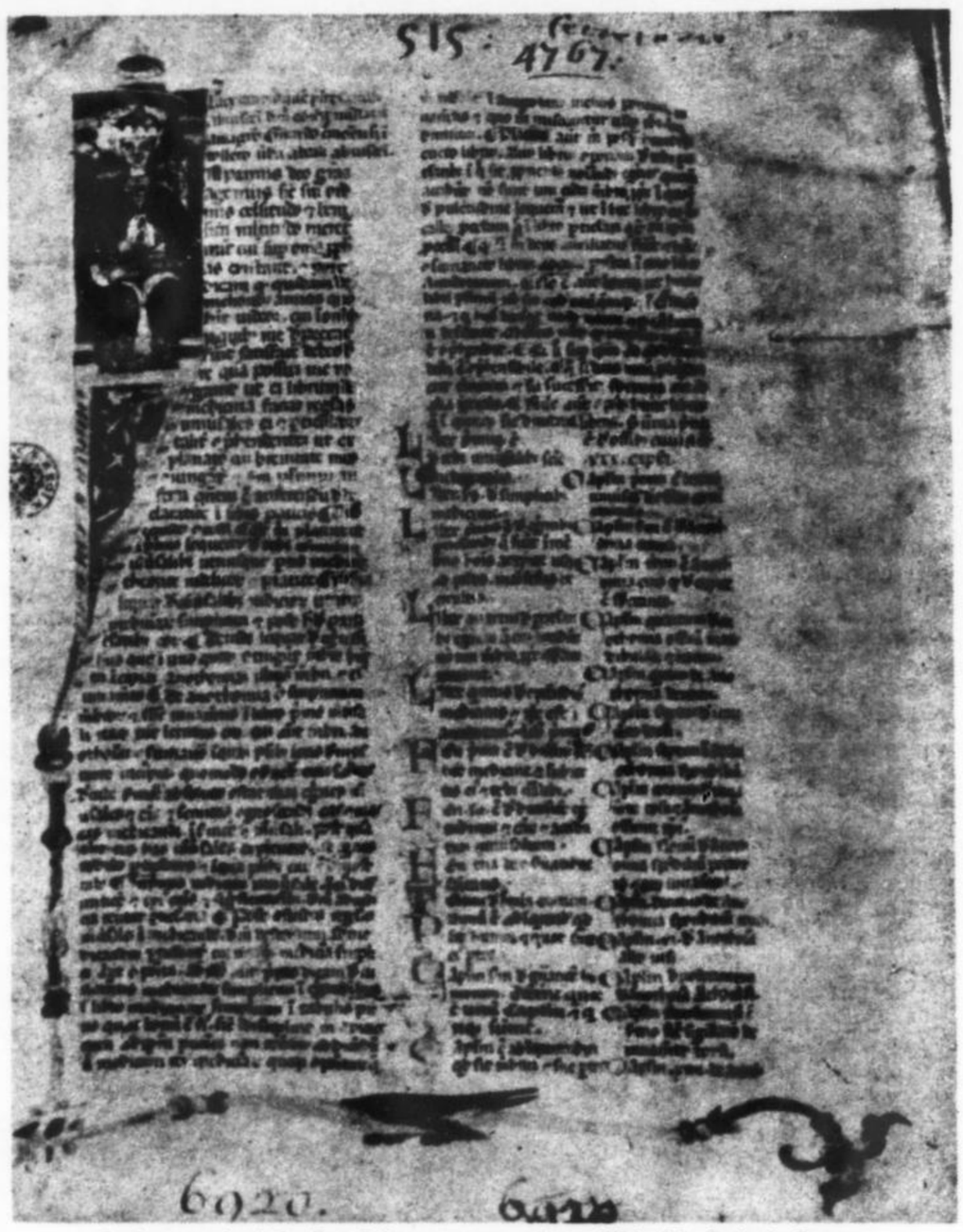
The Commission's programme is a big one. To inaugurate it, two great names have been chosen—Al Ghazali and Avicenna.

Few translators have devoted themselves to the philosopher of Tus, although Al Ghazali is particularly close to European thought, on which he exercised a far-reaching influence. Thanks to the Pugio Fidei of Raimundo Marti, this influence was extended first to St. Thomas Aquinas and later to Pascal. His life, which was dominated by a dramatic conversion, had points of comparison with the author of **Les Pensées.**

Lawyer and Philosopher

BORN in 1058 A.D., Al Ghazali devoted his prodigious technical ability to the study of law and philosophy. As a professor at Baghdad, the elegance of his scepticism made him famous. In 1095, at the height of his popularity, when his teaching consisted of doubting all religious truths and the possibility of absolute knowledge, he underwent a profound mystical crisis, which resulted in a complete mental breakdown. When he recovered, he renounced his position and fortune and became a dervish. Surrendering himself to God, he led a wandering, ascetic life devoted to prayer and writing. He died in 1111.

His best books date from the last phase of his life: the voluminous **Summa theologica**, Ihya Ulum al-Din; his compilation of moral exhortations,



A photograph of the first Avicenna manuscript published in Latin in Europe.

Ayuha I-Walad, on the insufficiency of knowledge if not accompanied by charitable work; and his spiritual autobiography, Al Munqidh Min al-Dalal, frequently compared with the Confessions of St. Augustin. In the near future, the Beirut Commission will present French translations of the last two works.

Avicenna's Last Work

IT might be expected that Avicenna's work would be better known in the West. His philosophy is accepted as being intimately related to Thomism. Yet, of his 355 works, only his books on medicine are really widely known. Up to the 18th Century, these were standard works in all European universities.

His philosophical work is represented in European languages only by extracts or summaries made at second hand. There has never been a full translation of the great book he wrote at Ispahan in the last years of his life, in which he departed considerably from the Aristotelianism that had governed all his previous writings. This book, Kitab al-isharat wat tanbihat, represents the final development of Avicenna's thought and shows rationalistic tendencies that preclude his mysticism from being regarded as purely religious.

It is this book—the first unabridged version—that will be published by the Beirut Commission. Translated into French by Mlle Goichon, it will enable the West to arrive at a more accurate appreciation of the remarkable contribution of the great Persian writer.

The fourth work which the experts will probably translate is a book by Ibn Khaldun, the great 14th century Tunisian historian. The plan is to publish his Muqaddama, the preface to his Universal History, in which Ibn Khaldun, a predecessor of Montesquieu, studied the rise and fall of empires.

Great Books of the West

THESE undertakings do not exhaust the activities of the Commission. To make the great works of Islam known throughout the world, and first of all in the West, is but one of its aims. It also intends to ensure a wide circulation of representative examples of Western literature translated into Arabic. Heading the list of works is Aristotle's Politics, of which Islam has never had a faithful translation. Next comes Don Quixote, Descartes' Discourse on Method, Shakespeare's A Winter's Tale, Bacon's Essays, and La Storia della Colonna Infame, a moving work by Manzoni.

Although these activities are concentrated in Beirut, their purpose concerns the whole Arab world. As the entire project develops, it is expected that all the Arab states, in collaboration with the Cultural Committee of the Arab League, will be involved. Syria is already about to take part in the work of the Commission, and places have been assigned to representatives of Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

SCATTERED ARAB MANUSCRIPTS Collected and Microfilmed

THE valuable and difficult task of making ancient Arabic documents available to Middle Eastern and other cultures has already been far advanced by the Institute for the Restoration of Arab Manuscripts. Under auspices of the Institute, created by the Arab League in 1946, more than a million pages of manuscripts have already been traced and microfilmed in libraries in Damascus, Aleppo, Cairo and Alexandria.

The pages thus far photographed represent more than 2.500 entire manuscripts, of which there are about a million in various parts of the world, and of which only a small proportion has been listed. Many of them are preserved on fragments of papyrus or vellum, and cover a wide range of subjects. In addition to the religious writings, including parts of the Koran, law studies, literature, music, philosophy, history, education and science, there is a group under the heading "Cooking and Perfumes".

World-Wide Research

LIBRAIRIES everywhere have been asked by the Institute for lists of Arab works in their possession, in order to catalogue them, and experts in countries all over the world have been asked to co-operate in research on documents which have not been properly listed. In countries where it is impossible to find anyone with sufficient knowledge for this task, the Institute is sending experts out to study the documents and make a choice. Libraries with the necessary apparatus will be asked to contribute microfilm copies of the Arab manuscripts of value in their possession.

Reliable lists already in existence have been consulted by the Institute, and a selection made from them.

For All Lands

IN particular the Institute called upon several experts to make selections from many of the works which Brockelmann considered outstanding in his historic treatise on Arab literature, "Geschichte der Arabischen Literature.

When complete, this collection of microfilmed manuscripts will be available not only to students in the Middle East, but may be acquired by any library on request.

Unesco is at the moment collecting information on similar microfilm libraries all over the world which will be published in a catalogue in the near future.

UNESCO DISCLOSES DEFICIT IN WORLD COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

STILL TOO FEW NEWSPAPERS, RADIO SETS AND CINEMAS

BEFORE picking up this issue of the *Courier* perhaps you were reading one of the 218,000,000 copies of newspapers which are published each day throughout the world. Next to you, as you read this, either silent or speaking with words or music, may be one of the world's 160,000,000 radio sets.

These, of course, — the newspaper, the radio, together with films — are the main sources of the information and ideas reaching people everywhere. Whether or not a country is well or poorly supplied with newspapers, radio stations and receiving sets and cinemas, determines in large part the opportunities for enlightenment and entertainment enjoyed by its citizens.

Distribution of Communication facilities varies... from Continent to Continent...

WORLD	AFRICA	NORTH AMERICA	SOUTH AMERICA	ASIA	EUROPE	OCEANIA
POPULATION Total : 2,351,113,000	193,359,000	210,908,000	105,295,000	1,247,731,000	581,642,000	12,188,000
PRESS Total Circulation of Daily Newspapers: 218,764,700	1,920,650	58,155,750	7,302,500	27,423,400	119,776,000	4,186,000
RADIO Total Number of Radio Receiving Sets : 160,686,211	927,266	87,197,534	5,698,600	10,412,643	54,202,111	2,248,057
FILM Total Number of Cinema Seats : 44,375,200	877,650	15,107'000	3,519,000	4,146,000	19,036,000	1,689,000

For the first time, information on the world's facilities to see and hear by means of press, radio, films and television has been assembled in one volume. Unesco has just published a lively, illustrated book entitled : *World communications : press, radio, film*, which gives an assessment of the world's total equipment for spreading information and ideas by these methods of mass communication.

This volume will interest many, and not just the experts, for the appraisal of the world's apparatus for communication has been presented in simple, direct fashion.

PRESS

Did You Know That ?...

THE volume begins with 20 brightly coloured and illustrated pages of maps and charts. It continues with brief descriptions of the facilities and organization of communication in more than 160 countries. There are many interesting, sometimes surprising facts.

How well informed are you about the modern media of information? Did you know that? — After the United States, India is the world's largest producer of entertainment films, producing about 250 feature films each year. That the country in the world that reads the most newspapers is the United Kingdom, where 1 newspaper is sold daily for each 2 people.

In the United States there is better than 1 radio set for every 2 people, while in Ethiopia there is 1 radio set for every 2,000 inhabitants. One of the world's leading producers of informational or documentary films is Canada.

Out of the 10,412,000 radio sets in Asia, over 8 million are located in Japan. And, did you know that in the U.S.S.R., newspapers are published in more than 70 different languages?

Unesco undertook the preparation of this volume at the request of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press. It was prepared in the Division of Free Flow of Information, the section of Unesco which joins with the U.N. in efforts to promote the freedom of information. The Sub-Commission made use of the book at its annual session, which took place at Montevideo last month.

On-The-Spot Surveys

THE collection of facts and figures that went into the making of the volume was carried out under the direction of a young Canadian professor of political science, Albert A. Shea, who has been studying the question of communication by press, radio and film for a number of years. Available to him were the result of on-the-spot surveys of press, radio and film facilities, carried out by Unesco's Technical Facilities Division in 43 countries and being extended to the entire world.

The book opens with a series of coloured maps, charts and pictographs showing at a glance how the world's peoples are served by their communication systems.

The next section highlights the individual pattern of communication for every country — number and circulation of newspapers and periodicals, news agencies, schools of journalism, distribution of radio transmitters and receivers, developments in television, number of cinemas, film production, film imports and other basic information.

The third section consists of detailed data, mainly statistical, for the reader seeking facts and figures on mass media in any area.

RADIO

Facilities And Freedom

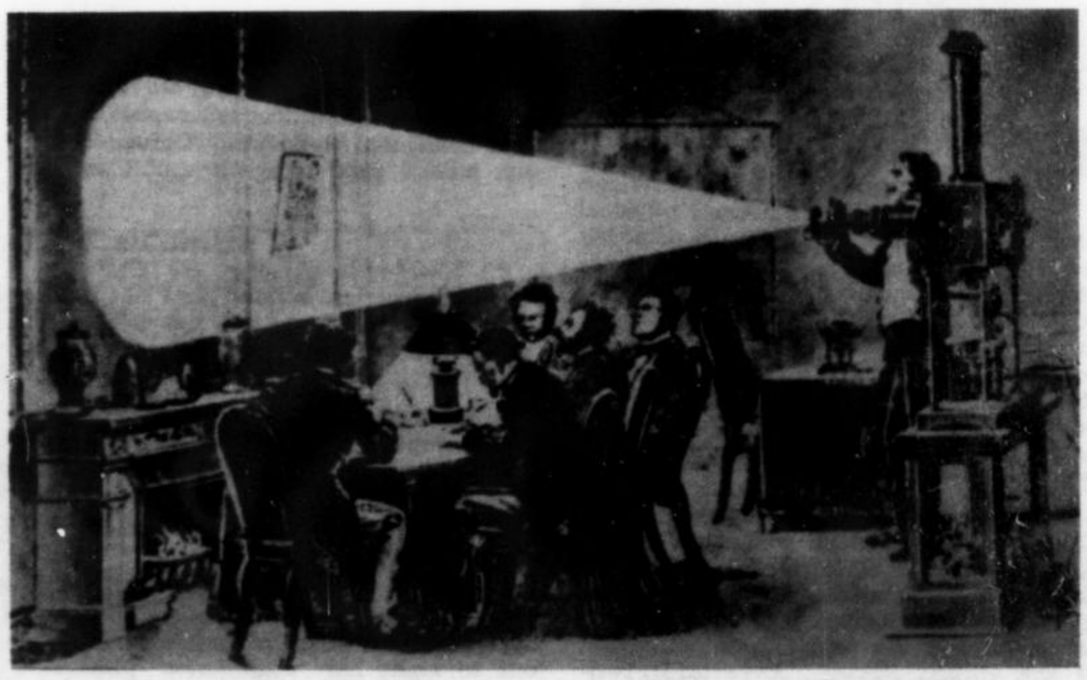
IN a foreword, Unesco refers to its efforts to help people increase and improve their knowledge of one another through such means as press, radio, films and television.

"Enjoyment of the right to information requires, as a first step, that technical facilities shall exist for receiving information". The foreword adds. "It also requires that the facilities, where they exist, shall be used freely and fully to inform."

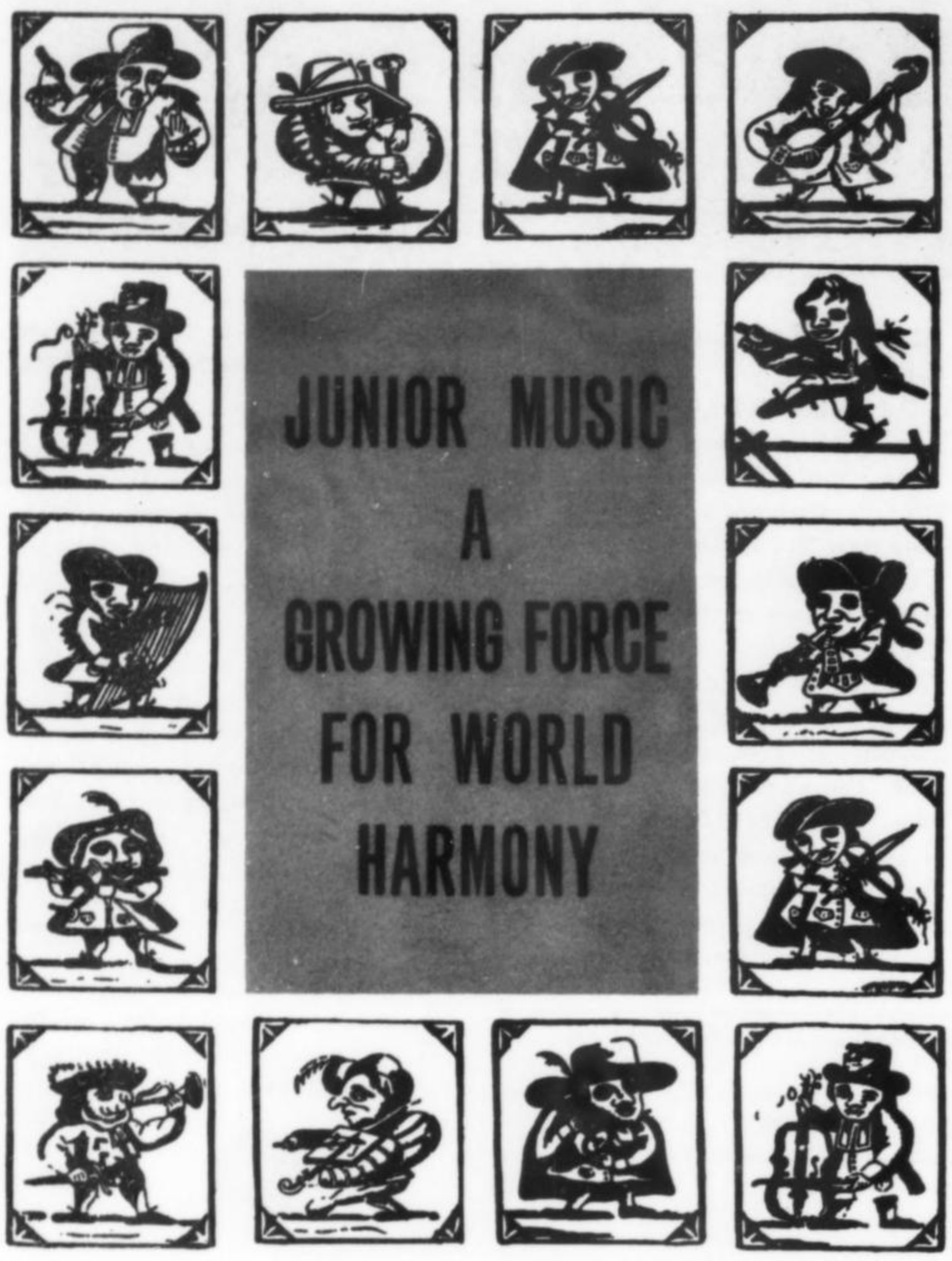
"This report assembles the basic facts. From the facts, action must follow. Millions of people, in vast areas of the world, have little or no modern means of communication. They must be helped to obtain them. And, at the same time, those engaged in press, radio and films must enjoy the freedom, and demonstrate the responsibility, which will enable these potential links between peoples to serve peace and international understanding."

The book is available to the general public and can be obtained through Unesco sales agents. It is priced at $1.20 or 7s. sterling or 350 French francs.

FILM



During the last war, microfilms of letters despatched by air helped to span the distance between millions of people in the fighting services and their relatives at home. Microfilming was, however, first put to practical use 80 years ago by the French engineer Dagron, who used it to get news out of besieged Paris. This poster described the postal service of films carried by pigeons. The messages were projected on a screen for reading as shown in contemporary engraving which depicts journalists at the receiving end.



IN October nineteen hundred and forty, M. Marcel Cuvelier, Managing Director of the Brussels Philharmonic Society, set to work in German-occupied Brussels to carry out a plan he had been considering for some time — the organization of a musical movement for the youth of Belgium.

His original aims had been to interest boys and girls in music, to form their musical taste and to offer them concerts at prices they could afford. But now, he had a further aim — to compete for the interest and devotion of Belgian youth against the Nazis, who had already begun to set before young Belgians the example of the **Jugendbewegen**, the Nazi youth movement.

The initial phases of the plan had to carried out discreetly, and its patriotic purpose had to be well camouflaged as "**non-political**". Still anxious to ingratiate themselves with the Belgian people, the Nazis did not interfere with the plan in its early stages. Quickly it grew so popular that they could not interfere — without giving up all hope of "winning" the youth of the country. The mere whispered announcement of the plan, circulating through the schools, brought together in one season more than two thousand young people to listen to four symphony concert programmes ranging from Bach to Stravinsky.

During the second season of the Jeunesses Musicales (Junior Music) as the movement was called, its membership increased to three thousand—and the seed sown almost in secret produced a surprising harvest.

The movement began to spread to other countries. In 1941, René Nicoly founded in Paris the "Jeunesses Musicales de France". Finally, the Liberation made possible the foundation of the International Federation of Junior Music, created in 1946 at the Brussels Congress to which six countries sent delegates or observers.

The distance travelled along the international road by Junior Music was marked at the Federation's fifth congress held recently in Vienna, attended by delegates from branches of the movement in eight countries

For Youth-By Youth

THE reason for this success is not only the enthusiasm shown by the leaders, but the movement's fundamental principle that all members take an active part in the life of the group. All activities are worked out for young people by young people — membership is limited to those aged between 12 and 25 years of age.

Members are not "herded" to concerts. They are free to go or stay away as they please and are able to express their disapproval or congratulations to the Directorate on the concerts, music and other programmes which are arranged.

Junior Music in Belgium has formed its own orchestra and choral society and publishes a regular magazine. "Les Cahiers J", which embraces the theatre, cinema and poetry as well as music. In Brussels, where there are now more than ten thousand members, they have formed a council of delegates.

The members of this council — boys and girls elected in every school — do the administrative work, encourage in their fellow members the appreciation and study of music, and arrange gramophone concerts, singing competitions and reading courses.

This delegate system reinforces the freely accepted discipline which is one of the best features of the movement combined with the team spirit which continually inspires new ideas and fresh ventures.

In Junior Music, young people find that the realms of art are no longer a closed book for them, restricted to their elders and, horribile dictu, thrust down their throats as lessons. They can get as enthusiastic about a piece of music as they might about a sporting fixture or an expedition with their Scout troop.

An Educational Force

BELGIUM'S Junior Music, recently celebrating its tenth birthday, was able to look back on an impressive record of concerts, lectures, meetings and classes. Although it has never set itself up as a school or a league, its educational effects have been profound.

Its appeal is directed toward arousing the intelligence and discrimination of young people and not the awakening of a short-lived enthusiam among them. Instead of trying to force them to accept hard and fast cultural standards, it brings them in contact with culture that is continually developing.

Among the recent celebrations organized by Belgium's "Jeunesses Musicales" to mark the tenth anniversary of its foundation was an exhibition in Brussels on the movement's growth and achievements. This photo shows Queen Elizabeth of Belgium visiting the exhibition accompanied by M. Marcel Cuvelier (right), founder of the movement. Behind, examining an exhibit is the painter, M. Creten George, who was responsible for the artistic arrangements of the exhibition.

One of the deeper implications of the movement was summed up by its founder, Marcel Cuvelier, when he wrote: "**We feel that the extension of 'Jeunesses Musicales' to an increasing number of countries will do much to draw nations closer together and will make a tangible contribution to the building of Peace.**".

SCIENCE BRINGS SCHOOL TO CRIPPLED CHILDREN

ELECTRONIC science has brought school directly from distant classrooms to more than 1,000 American children kept from normal physical attendance because of handicaps resulting from serious illness or disabling accidents. By means of two-way voice communication over telephone wires between electrical devices in school classrooms and in rooms of homes or hospitals, the crippled children have been able to get the full advantages of regular education as well as the psychological benefits of indirect contact with schoolmates.

The system, which is described in **The Crippled Child**, official magazine of the American National Society for Crippled Children and Adults of Chicago, Illinois, has been in use for ten years in Iowa and other parts of the middle western region of the United States. A portable two-way radio set in the classroom picks up and transmits every spoken word over a leased telephone wire to the crippled student's bedroom. There, over a similar radio set, he answers the class roll call, recites his lessons and maintains voice contact with the teacher and his classmates. The classroom radio unit is plugged into outlets in the various rooms of the school, permitting the pupil at home to "move about".

Stimulus To Recovery

THE "electrical school" has not only successfully brought education to shut-in children, but has helped the chances for recovery, through psychological stimulus, of many young victims of infantile paralysis, arthritis, tuberculosis and cardiac ailments.

A number of the crippled pupils have not only kept abreast of their fellow pupils who attended classes in the ordinary manner but have outdistanced them in reaching high scholastic achievement. One boy from Mason City, Iowa, who never saw the inside of his school, was elected president of his class. Three high school students of different schools led their classes.

A 16-year old victim of arthritis, who lived on a farm near the town of Ottumwa, studied for four years at the "electrical school" after three and one half miles of special telephone construction had been carried out to make her "attendance" possible.

Other kinds of schooling problems due, not to disease, but to distance, are also being solved by modern methods of communication elsewhere in the world.

In such diverse places as New Zealand, France, Nigeria and China, radio has been a vital element in bringing learning to those who would otherwise be deprived. New Zealand has combined radio lectures with recitations by mail for children in inaccessible places.

In Paris, the Sorbonne provides courses by radio—an enormous advantage to many who cannot attend classes, notably the mothers of small children.

Both in Nigeria and China, as well as in other relatively underdeveloped areas, collective radio listening has brought vital knowledge—of health, better living and wider cultural horizions—to children and grown ups alike.

Fifth Session of Unesco's General Conference Opens in Florence

FIRST SPEAKERS URGE GREATER UNESCO CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE EFFORTS

THIS issue of the Courier went to press during the first days of the General Conference, with virtually the whole of the agenda remaining to be dealt with. Awaiting discussion and action, for example, was the whole programme of the Organization for 1951. Beyond this, the delegates were to consider the entire role of UNESCO in relation to efforts of the United Nations to preserve world peace, and were to project a long-range, permanent programme for the Organization. To present fragments of the early discussions or fragmentary and inconclusive reports on changing situations, would be incompatible with the duty of the Courier to give a balanced view of the Conference and its work. At press time, for example, questions relating to the proper representation of China, and of the participation in the Conference of Hungary and Czechoslovakia had not been resolved. In this issue are included only reports and statements made to the delegates, before their deliberations began.

A FANFARE of trumpets resounding through one of the largest and most beautiful rooms in the world — the Hall of the Five Hundred of the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence, Italy, heralded the opening of the fifth session of Unesco's General Conference on May 22.

As the four trumpeters, dressed in picturesque 14th century costumes, blew the fanfare, delegates from 56 countries rose from their seats to greet the entry of Signor Luigi Einaudi, President of the Italian Republic, who had come to Florence to welcome them.

More than 500 delegates from 56 member states — among them nine ministers of education — as well as representatives from other United Nations Specialized Agencies and non-governmental organizations were gathered in Florence for the opening of the Conference which was scheduled to continue until June 18.

The significance of this fifth Unesco General Conference as an occasion for re-defining Unesco's role in the world and examining how it can contribute more vigorously to the United Nations mission of peace was underlined by many of the opening speakers. It was especially stressed by M. Jaime Torres Bodet, Unesco's Director-General, when presenting his report to the Conference. (*M. Torres Bodet's speech is reported on pages 1 and 10 of this issue.*)

Signor Luigi Einaudi, President of the Italian Republic, welcoming the delegates at the inaugural session of the Florence Conference.

★

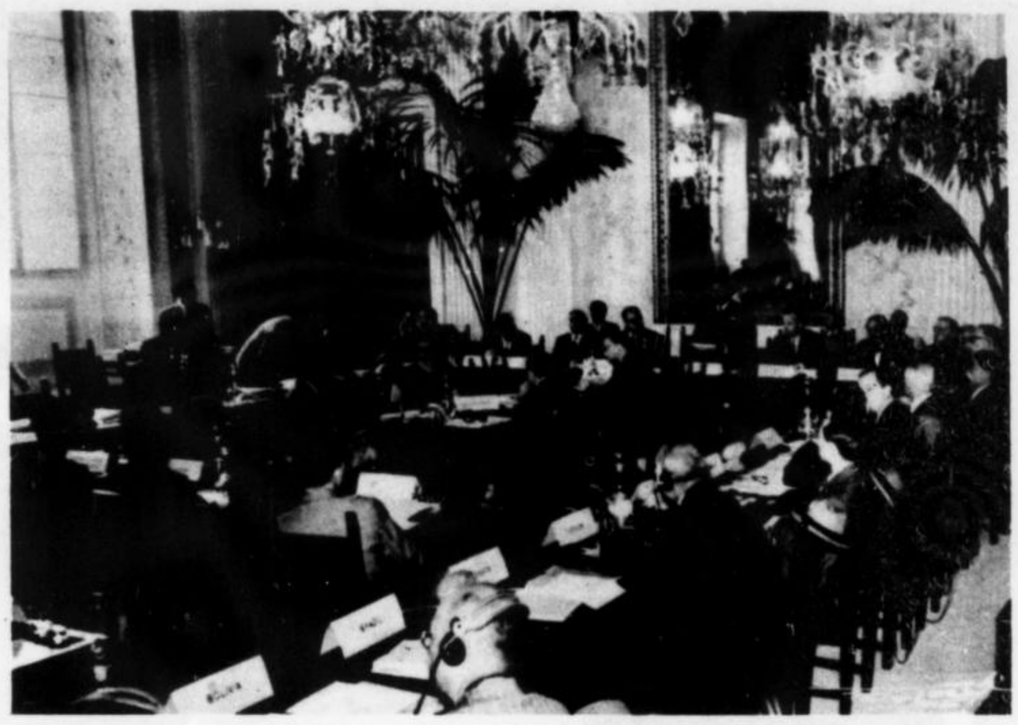
Nearly 600 delegates from Unesco's Member States arrived in Florence to attend the Fifth Session of the General Conference. Some of them are shown here listening to the opening speeches in the Hall of the Five Hundred, at the Palazzo Vecchio.

TRUSTEE OF PEACE

COUNT Stefano Jacini (Italy) who was elected conference president in succession to Dr. E. Ronald Walker (Australia) told the delegates: *"After five years of praiseworthy efforts, of successes and failures, both useful and instructive, we have come to a turning point in Unesco's history.*

"We must now adopt once and for all a particular line and method", he said. Describing Unesco as *"the trustee of a world-embracing-notion of peace and progress"*, Count Jacini urged the desirability of concentrating Unesco's work on a few chosen projets.

Sir John Maud, Chairman of Unesco's Executive Board, presenting the Director's General's activities report, declared emphatically that Unesco was already contributing to peace, but he urged delegates to ask themselves whether Unesco could not make a larger and more immediate contribution than it had made so far.



Speaking to representatives of Unesco National Commissions who met before the opening of the General Conference, M. Torres Bodet, Unesco's Director General declared: **"The letters which reach me from time to time — sometimes from very humble people who have heard about Unesco on the wireless or have seen one or another of our publications — prove to me that there are in our Member States forces of enthusiasm, idealism and self-sacrifice which ask no better than to devote themselves to our cause if we give them the chance."**

"But how could the Secretariat in Paris reach the unknown millions who are our real friends?" asked M. Torres Bodet. **"It is here that the National Commissions have an essential task"**, he said. **"To the extent to which they are really representative of all the forces in their own countries, they can give Unesco a hold, a degree of influence, on the workings of men's minds and on public opinion."**

It was against fear, hatred and misunderstanding which prevailed in the world today that Unesco's activities should be set, said Sir John. *"They are modest but solid"*, he added, *"and they are the result of countless acts of faith wrought by men and women who have worked for Unesco up and down the world in the last few years"*.

Addressing the Conference on behalf of M. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, M. Henri Laugier, Assistant Secretary-General, UN Department of Social Affairs, said that had M. Lie been able to attend, he would have appealed to the governments represented at the Conference to give full support to the UN Specialized Agencies, "all of them victims, in varying degrees, of the results of the cold war".

Before the Conference opened a number of important meetings were held in Florence. The first of these took place in the Palazzo Pitti, where Unesco's Executive Board discussed and approved the provisional conference agenda.

The draft programme before the delegates consists, in fact, of two programmes: a basic one which will hold good for several years to come and the programme for 1951, representing the part of the basic programme to be carried out first.

100 ORGANIZATIONS

ACTIVITIES proposed for 1951 require a budget of $ 8.150.000 — an increase of $ 150.000 over the 1950 budget. (*An outline of other important matters to be dealt with by the Conference was given in the last issue of the Courier.*)

The second of the pre-conference gathering was to enable representatives of Unesco National Commissions to discuss and define the most effective means of co-operation in carrying out Unesco's programme. Finally, after the start of the Conference, representatives from many of the 100 non-governmental organization which have consultative arrangements with Unesco, met for the first time to consider the best ways of future collaboration with the Organization.

"UNESCO'S MESSAGE MUST REACH ALL THE PEOPLES"

"IF the defences of peace are to be built in the minds of men, UNESCO must reach all the peoples of the world with its message", Mr. Martin Hill, representative of the United Nations, told the UNESCO Executive Board immediately prior to the opening of the General Conference.

On behalf of Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Hill pointed out the need for greater universality in the membership of UNESCO and of other Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. This is particularly urgent at present in the view of the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Hill said, "because of the extremely critical situation of the world".

"The division of the world into two camps", the UN representative continued, "is utterly counter to the fundamental principles of the United Nations. This situation can only lead in the long run to world war. The United Nations Specialized Agencies are built on the conception of one world and can function only if all the peoples of the States which are members really co-operate.

"The work of co-operation is now being frustrated by the present critical divisions. Epidemics know no frontiers. Health and narcotic controls must obviously be worldwide if they are to be effective".

"The Secretary-General of the United Nations", Mr. Hill said, "asks if more cannot be done by the Specialized Agencies, especially UNESCO, to cope with the immediate problems of peace and war, adapting themselves to the needs of the present critical situation. In this field UNESCO has special powers because its motives are not suspect, and it has great possibilities of Mass Communication to carry its message to mankind".

FOUR NEW UNESCO MEMBER STATES

SHORTLY before the Florence Conference opened the British Foreign Office informed Unesco that Costa Rica had deposited its instruments of ratification in London, thus becoming the 56th Member State. As this issue of the Courier went to press, the General Conference admitted three new countries — Hashemite Jordan, Indonesia and Korea — to membership of the Organization.

THIS IS THE W

THE UNITED NATIONS

TRYGVE LIE
Secretary General

From the Charter of the UN :

★ "We, the peoples of the United Nations.
★ **Determined** to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and
★ to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of the nations large and small, and
★ to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, **and for these ends.**
★ to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and
★ to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and
★ to insure by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and
★ to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all people, **have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.** "

THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS,

The signing of the United Nations Charter at San Francisco, June 26, 1945.

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A Statem

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*"The United Natio an
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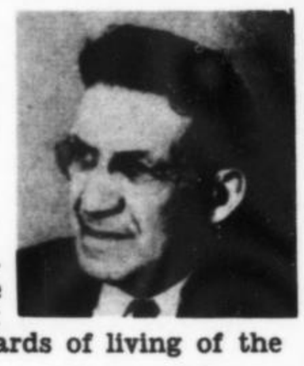
FAO
THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION



NORRIS E. DODD
Director-General

From the Constitution of the FAO :

★ "The Nations accepting this Constitution, being determined to promote the common welfare... for the purposes of :
★ "raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of the peoples...
★ "securing improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products,
★ "bettering the condition of rural populations,
★ "and thus contributing toward an expanding world economy..."

ICAO
THE INTER AVIATION

Dr. ALBE RO
SecretaGen

From the Convention on Interna tio

★ Whereas the future developm of
to create and preserve friendsh a
nations and peoples of the rld,
threat to the general security
★ "...the undersigned governme ha
ciples and arrangements in er
tion may be developed in a e a
★ "Have accordingly concluded con

ITO
THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION
(Preparatory Commission)

ERIC WYNDHAM WHITE
Executive Secretary,

Among the objectives of the ITO :

★ "To assure a large and steadily growing volume of real income and effective demand, to increase the production, consumption and exchange of goods and to contribute to a balanced and expanding world economy...
★ "to promote industrial and general economic development, particularly of these countries which are still in the early stages of industrial development..."
★ to encourage "action designed to achieve and maintain full and productive employment..."

ILO
THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

DAVID A. MORSE
Director General,

Among the basic principles of the ILO :

★ " Labour is not a commodity. "
★ " Freedom of expression and of association are essential to sustained progress. "
★ " Poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere. "

WHO
THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Dr. BROCK CHISHOLM
Director-General

Among the tasks of the WHO :

★ "to stimulate and advance work to eradicate epidemic, endemic and other diseases...
★ "to promote the improvement of nutrition, housing, sanitation, recreation, economic or working conditions and other aspects of environmental hygiene..."
★ "to promote maternal and child health and welfare and to foster the ability to live harmoniously in a changing total environment...
★ "to foster activities in the field of mental health, especially those affecting the harmony of human relations..."
★ ("Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being... The health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security...")

ITU
Telecommuni tio

LÉON MULATIE
Secretary-General

Important element in the work of the ITU :

★ "To maintain nal cooperation and rational u of tion...
★ "to promote th ve nical facilities th operation...
★ "to effect allo n quency spectru
★ "to promote th op for ensuring th fe the cooperation te service..."
★ (Telecommunicati "*emission or rec n writing, images ou of any nature by ra tromagnetic syste*)

Let Us Get

WORLD'S WORK :

...the majority of humanity, acting through their ...declared in 1945 their common determination to ...ce, and to co-operate in measures considered essential ...To supplement the work of the United Nations, it ...establish other organizations, or to bring existing ...ship with the United Nations.

...in history, on May 4th, 1950, the Secretary General ...ons, and the executive heads of all the Specialized ...ited Nations, or their authorized deputies, addressed ...o the world.

...reproduced below, together with short summaries ...se world organizations.

...erent To The World

...dition of the world and the increasingly ...of policy among the great Powers have gra...ve aspects for world peace and for raising ...living of the peoples of the world. It is ...nce to the Administrative Heads of the ...hat these conditions threaten the very basis

...Nations and Specialized Agencies are founded ...ciple that lasting world peace can only be ...ained by world organization, and that world problems like disease, hunger, ignorance and poverty, which recognize no frontier, can never be overcome unless all the nations join universal efforts to these ends.

" We re-affirm the validity of this principle of universality. The United Nations system makes ample room for diversity within a universal framework. We believe it would be a disaster if efforts to realize the principle of universality in practice were to be abandoned now.

"We believe that the greatest efforts should, on the contrary, be directed towards achieving in fact true universality in the membership and programmes of the United Nations and of those of the Specialized Agencies which are foundea on that principle.

"We also believe that it is necessary for all governments to renew their efforts to conciliate and negotiate the political differences that divide them and obstruct economic and social advancement.

"Specifically, we believe that it is essential to the future of both the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies that the present political deadlock in the United Nations be resolved at the earliest possible moment.

" The peace and well-being of all peoples demand from their Governments a great and sustained new effort by the nations of the world to achieve a constructive and durable peace."

...INTERNATIONAL CIVIL ...IATION ORGANIZATION

...ALBERT ROPER
...retaGeneral

...International Civil Aviation :

...opment of civil aviation can greatly help ...friendship and understanding among the ...the world, yet its abuse can become a ...urity

...nments having agreed on certain prin... ...in order that international civil avia...n a safe and orderly manner...
...uded a convention to that end."

The International Monetary Fund

CAMILLE GUTT
Chairman of the board

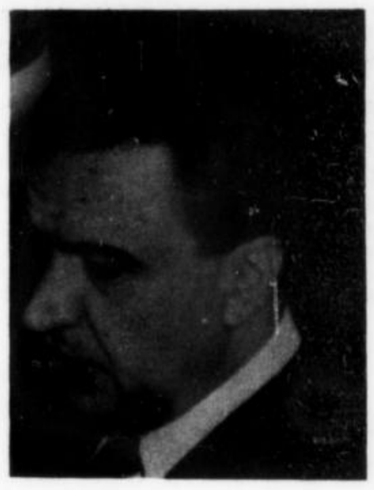
Among the purposes of the Fund :

★ "To facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade, and to contribute thereby to the promotion and maintenance of high levels of employment...

★ "...to contribute to the development of the productive resources of all members...

★ "To promote exchange stability, to maintain orderly exchange arrangements among members, and to avoid competitive exchange depreciation."

THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION



JAIME TORRES BODET
Director-General

Among the tasks of UNESCO :

★ "to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations...

★ "to collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, through all means of mass communication...

★ "give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture..

★ "maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge..."

...ITU
The ...International ...unications Union

...ATIE...
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...ment ...f

...ain ...extend internatio... ...ation... the improvement ...al u... of telecommunica...

...te th... velopment of tech... ...ties ... their most efficient

...allo... of the radio fre... ...ctru...

...e th... option of measures ...g th... fety of life through ...ation... telecommunication

...icati... *"Any transmission, ...rec... of signs, signals, ...ges ... sounds of intelligence ...e by ..., radio, visual or elec... ...syst...)*

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

EUGENE R. BLACK
President

From the Articles of Agreement :

★ "To assist in the reconstruction and development of territories of members, by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes... the reconversion of productive facilities to peacetime needs and the encouragement of the development of productive facilities and resources in less developed countries...

★ "to promote the long-range balanced growth of international trade..."

THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

J. DONALD KINGSLEY
Director General

Among the tasks of the IRO :

★ "the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons...

★ "their identification, registration and classification; their care and assistance, legal and political protection...

★ "their transport and their resettlement and re-establishment in countries able and willing to receive them..."

UPU THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

FRITZ HESS
Director

From the Universal Postal Convention

★ "The countries between which the present Convention is concluded form, under the title of the Universal Postal Union a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence.

★ " The aim of the Union is to secure the organisation and improvement of the various international postal services, and to promote the development of international collaboration in this sphere...

★ " Freedom of transit is guaranteed throughout the entire territory of the Union."

...On With It !

" HUMANITY IS UNDER NO COMPULSION TO ABDICATE "

(Continued from Page 1.)

Our authority is only of a moral character. It cannot by itself produce the political and economic decisions which could limit armaments and halt preparations for war. The path which is set for us is assuredly long and hard.

Far from discouraging us, the difficulties of the present hour should rather strengthen our resolve. Are not freedom of the individual, and respect for the dignity of man, the very bases of the system set up by the United Nations? Without the support of the common will of all the peoples of the world, peace would be no more than a truce, under constant threat of new conflagrations.

I said: The peoples of the world, and I want to make it clear that I mean all the peoples of the world without distinction of ideological tendency or party. Yesterday you heard from M. Laugier of the concern of the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the fact that, whether from permanent abstention or what I hope are temporary withdrawals, not all the peoples are represented at our meeting.

I share his concern, for an organization dedicated to education, science and culture cannot attain the kind of universality essential to it merely by increasing the number of its member states. The universality of the human spirit is not a matter of arithmetic but consists essentially in a unity with diversity of opinions, systems and points of view. Without that diversity UNESCO will not be universal and unless in fact it does seek to be universal I can see no significance in it.

Our work, then, does not lie in the domain where diplomats erect the legal groundwork of peace. Our work is less spectacular. We are dealing with the very stuff of culture. Yet, will culture ever be separable from the political and social circumstances which condition it? For us peace is not something taken for granted, international understanding is not a postulate. On the contrary, we regard both one and the other as the result of a series of efforts which must be combined and harmonized, so as to satisfy the longing for justice which burns in man.

As every year, the fate of our Organization is in your hands. You have before you three main documents. The first condenses, in the form of specific resolutions, the programme which the Executive Board proposes to you for 1951. The second gives you the budget estimates which the Secretariat considers necessary for carrying out the resolutions the Board proposes. The third document, the Basic Programme, justifies and explains the other two.

Lack of national resolution

THE 1951 programme gives us, in a certain measure, a picture of Unesco as it now is. The Basic Programme, on the other hand, should give us a picture of what Unesco may become. The one limits and circumscribes our work. The other defines our ambitions and, by defining them, gives us encouragement.

I must not fail to point out to you that these two documents are still separated by an immense gulf. The Secretariat will never be able to bridge that gulf unaided. It is for Member States and their peoples, by their unselfish and resolute efforts, to do so.

I do not know what view you will take of the programme submitted to you by the Chairman of the Executive Board. **But I am bound to tell you that, however concrete and consistent it may appear to you when it leaves your hands, it will remain a frail thing until we frankly acknowledge that the** malaise **from which Unesco suffers is due not so much to a surfeit of international "resolutions" as to a lack of national resolution in each country to put them into effect.**

In my opinion it is important and urgent to see that the programme effectively combines the constructive work that devolves upon Member States with the function of liaison, stimulation and co-ordination which is the Secretariat's. Similarly, in order to understand Unesco's real situation, it would be desirable not only to judge it by the Director-General's Report, but to illuminate its conclusions by an impartial study of the reports sent in to the Organization by Member States. In this way the Member States and the Secretariat would be linked more closely both by the programme and by the various reports of activities.

Until these two conditions are fulfilled, public opinion may look upon our annual meetings as no more than occasions for administrative exchanges of views between the Governments and the Secretariat. However indispensable, however cogent, such exchanges may be for myself and my collaborators, Unesco's mission cannot be measured by the efforts of the Secretariat alone. For that reason it is of the first importance that these general debates should also provide the opportunity for another fruitful encounter — the bringing face to face before the Organization as a whole the true instruments of our programme, namely the States which founded Unesco and which maintain it. Only a confrontation of this kind will enable every programme, present or future, to be firmly rooted in international fact. The concentration of our work would be of no avail if it failed to satisfy the needs of the peoples as they should find expression in the Reports of Member States. To be more practical, our resolutions must be based upon a study of those Reports. But for that purpose, if you will allow me to say so, the Reports must be at once fuller and more precise than most of those — and there are not very many of them — that we have so far received.

"A voice crying in the wilderness"

AN examination of what each country is doing for Unesco, of how it is applying the recommendations of the Conference, and of the response evoked in the men for whom we work, would provide a more solid basis to our discussions. It would help us to dispel the idea that our work is too theoretical, and above all, it would allow us more effectively to adapt means and ends.

Doubtless many projects will be submitted to the present Session. All those which promise to be valuable to Unesco will assuredly be warmly welcomed. Nevertheless, I hasten to urge, even before I know them — for later you might think that I was taking exception to some specific project — that, before presenting new proposals, you should ask yourselves in all sincerity: "Will the delegations who approve this or that proposal be able to count upon their governments for the full effort that will be needed if the proposal is not to be rendered fruitless by niggardliness in its execution?"

The effort I refer to must first of all be financial. A programme without a budget is a voice crying in the wilderness. The day will come — I hope so for the sake of my successors — when critics will be astonished that in May 1950 men who believed in Unesco asked for only a little more than eight million dollars in order to carry out for a year, in fifty-six countries, a great international work of culture, science and education.

The budget that you will be discussing, however, was one that had to accord with the resolutions proposed by the Executive Board. It had to take account of the spirit of the discussions of the General Conference and, lastly, it could not disregard the financial situation created by the failure of certain countries to pay their contributions. If it was possible in Paris, when considering an increase of $220,000 to accuse the administration of Unesco of being "expansionist", what, I wonder, would have been said of an increase larger than that which I am proposing to you? Yet how could I do other than strongly recommend this increase, believing as I do that in the present circumstances any curtailment of the Secretariat's activities would delay for several years the coming into being of that living Unesco, of which the Secretariat must in future be only the centre of liaison?

As I pointed out in my introduction to the Budget Estimates, the small increase of $150,000 over the 1950 Budget is not quite enough to maintain the Secretariat's activities at their present level. In fact it means a reduction in the funds available for those activities, because of the increase in the unavoidable overheads of a developing organization.

It is not only a matter of appropriations for the Secretariat. Many of the National Commissions can have only a paper existence until they too are in possession of a budget allowing them to undertake the surveys and the work of information, consultation and sometimes practical action, which our Organization urgently requires of them.

The time has come to redouble our endeavours to embark resolutely upon constructive work. The stage of growth reached by the Organization, the experience it has acquired in these early years, the documentation it has assembled and the surveys it has carried out with regard to numerous questions, added to the network of non-governmental international organizations which collaborate with us, place Unesco now and henceforward in a position to undertake tasks on a scale beyond that of the advice, the suggestions, the token services to which it has hitherto been confined.

"A mere laboratory of model techniques"

I MEAN tasks which, in a given field and for a particular area, would involve a transformation of existing conditions. Shall we for ever be content to be a mere laboratory of model techniques? The peoples of the earth do not respond to formulae, but to achievements. And if international collaboration is to appear ever more desirable to States, before all it must show that it is effective.

It may be necessary to try out fresh methods committing Unesco's collective action to more immediate work in connection with specific problems of international importance. The work of the Secretariat, as defined in the programme, answers in the main to a permanent need for intellectual co-operation in the exchange of information, comparative research and the dissemination of knowledge. As such, and with the help of the National Commissions and non-governmental international organizations, it makes up a system of basic services which an institution dedicated to the promotion of the intellectual and moral fellowship of man could not rightly reduce.

But besides these permanent services, there may be room for collective undertakings by Member States — along the lines worked out for technical assistance for economic development — for the solution of certain problems which may arise in a particularly acute form in one or another part of the world and which present an obstacle to the general progress of mankind, if not a potential threat to peace itself. As in the case of technical assistance, we should have to draw up a programme of specific objectives to be realized in a given number of years. Participation in this scheme would be entirely voluntary and States could contribute to it in the form of money, supplies or services; it would further be understood that States directly benefiting from the scheme would agree to fulfil the conditions necessary for the success of this international assistance.

Such schemes would benefit from the services of the Secretariat as a whole, and from any outside help that might be forthcoming. All these efforts would have to be co-ordinated and combined for the purposes of a concrete undertaking, and no longer be scattered, as they so often are to-day, over different specialized fields of work. In this way Unesco would give proof of unity in action, and at the same time realize its true vocation. In any case, for my part I do not see any other way in which the Organization can advance from the stage of investigation and stimulation to the stage of practical accomplishment, so long as its ordinary Budget remains at the present figure or until Member States play a very much larger part in the carrying out of the programme.

I have spoken of the financial effort that devolves on Member States. There is also the moral effort. Participation in our work cannot consist solely in paying a subscription into the Secretariat's account. Without the moral contribution of every people, the financial contribution by their Governments would be ineffectual. Can we fail to see that the spiritual conditions in which Unesco works, have changed since 1945? The breath of human fellowship that we felt about us when we met in London has steadily weakened. A dark cloud of anxiety has veiled the high hopes that inspired us when, while the nations were joined in the last battles for liberation, we laid the moral and intellectual foundations of permanent co-operation in the cause of peace.

Have we all the time we need?

IN several respects the situation to-day is worse than that which faced the world at the end of first World War. Never, in time of peace, has travel been so necessary and physically so easy, yet administratively so cumbersome and difficult. The frontiers, closed with barbed wire in the war, are still dotted with firmly-entrenched customs posts and wearisome controls of currency and passports. **Before, it was the armaments merchants who were suspect; now even scholars and poets are regarded with mistrust. Everywhere we see conflict, or provocation to conflict, between ideologies which consider themselves irreconcilable. We are trying to remove from children's history books a few tendentious pages, a few prejudiced versions of events. Yet we show no particular alarm when we see grown-up people applauding in the newspapers and on the screen, in books or on the stage, everything that flatters nationalist self-esteem, even though it must wound the answering sensibilities of other nations.**

Because of the fields in which it operates, and of the nature of its methods, Unesco, in carrying out its mission of peace, must mainly focus upon the future. The deeper it enters into its tasks the more time will it take to show results; for the habits of thought and feeling, which are the substance as well as the instruments of its activity, call for patient and difficult adaptation. But are we sure that we have all the time we need? That is a question we cannot escape from. And even if peace is maintained, is it fitting that we should not have helped in maintaining it? The future is child of the present. If we stand aside to-day, we shall forfeit the authority to win acceptance for our ideal tomorrow.

As I said to you in Beirut when accepting the position to which you had elected me, it is our duty to make of Unesco the conscience of the United Nations, and conscience can never stand aside from the main stream of history. Therefore Unesco must associate more closely in the work of the United Nations. Admittedly, its strictly technical sphere is different from that of the political organization of which it is a specialized agency. But that should not prevent it from taking its part to-day in the defense of peace — remembering that never before have education, science, culture and mass communication been such important factors in political action and practice.

It is said that Leonardo da Vinci once uttered these despairing words: "**Hate sees more clearly than love**". Let us not be defeated by such pessimism, against which Leonardo himself so ardently fought. Were not the smiles of the Gioconda and of St. Anne painted after he had said this? We ask ourselves to-day what suffering he had to endure in order to give being to those two smiles, which have in them such infinite wisdom and forgiveness. No! — for Leonardo, hate was not more clairvoyant than goodness. Nor will it be so for us. After all, if civilization has continued it is because, like the smiles of those unforgettable faces, every culture contains the message of a hope that has been tempered and purified by grief.

"Fighting for a fellowship of free men"

UNLESS it is accompanied by social progress, material progress carries with it an immense danger. And how can we imagine social progress without a fair chance for all of an education that liberates each one, without the consolation of a culture in which each one can find his happiness? Unesco's very name indissolubly links the trinity of science, culture and education. The realities to which those words correspond require towards all three of them an equal loyalty. In a world from which science were missing, culture would again become subservient to magic, and education would decline into an automatic and tyrannical machine. On the other hand, in a world where progress depended solely upon science — where education lacked the influence of humanism, and culture was without warmth or vitality, where power would end by outgrowing the capacity of the mind that controlled it — the inventor would be merely the victim of his inventions. Vanquished by his own victories, conquered by his conquests, Man, placed between the tyranny of technical triumph and the responsibility of freedom, would no longer know how to choose.

Happily, humanity is under no compulsion to abdicate in order to continue its onward march. The peace we aspire to would be a poor pretence if we thought to build it upon the repudiation of science, the restriction of teaching, or the placing of culture in leading strings. On the contrary, Unesco is fighting for a fellowship of free men, a fellowship of human beings capable of full self-expression and genuine self-realization It is only with men thus worthy of the name of men that we shall be able to assure a true peace.

May your debates, gentlemen, be inspired by the ideal of such a peace!

HEALTH CENTRE ON WHEELS for French Nigeria

This overhead drawing shows the two trucks of the medical team which will shortly go into action in the most isolated parts of French Nigeria. The medical truck (on left) houses the doctor's office and X-ray camera, with an operating table for emergency cases. The second truck has housing facilities "easily comparable with those found in many small homes".

"THE problem we have to face ", said Dr. Francis Bourrey, leaning against one of two huge silver trucks towering above him in a Paris garage, "is to hunt up sick people ourselves, instead of waiting for them to come to us".

Dr. Bourrey was speaking in his capacity as president of the Social Affairs Commission of the Assembly of the French Union, where he represents French Nigeria.

As the result of his efforts over the past four years, a travelling X-ray laboratory and doctor's office will spend the next two-and-a-half years picking its way over the dirt roads of French Nigeria to track down the country's sore spots of disease and ill-health. The trucks left France late in April and were due to "report for work" in Nigeria during May or early June.

The roving laboratory belongs to the people of Nigeria, the national assembly of French Nigeria having voted to finance the purchase of the two trucks and their equipment.

Dr. Bourrey led the way inside one of the huge seven-ton vehicles and pointed to a map of French Nigeria on the wall of the room which will serve as office for Dr. Claude Vigan, chief of the mission.

Away From the Highways

ALONG the border separating French and British Nigeria, the map was well sprinkled with towns and intersected by highways.

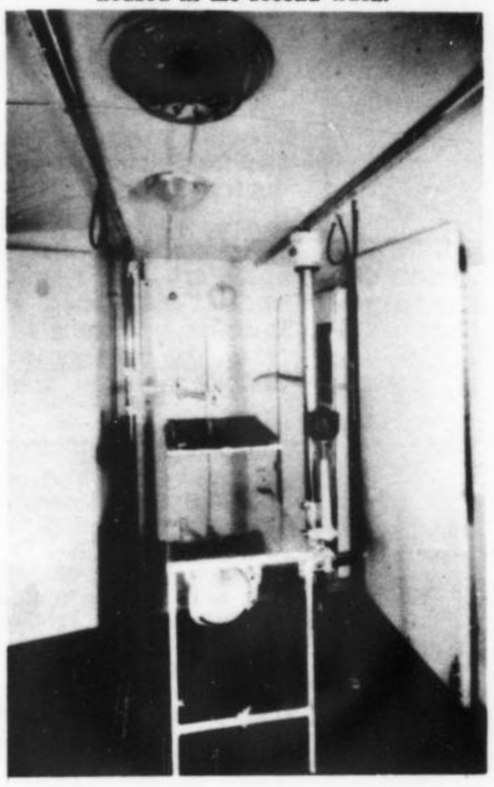
"The mission does not plan to cover this area", he said. *"There the population is stable and we know just what its requirements are in the way of hospitals."*

He ran his hand over the interior of the country, where roads were only faint dotted lines on the map.

"Here is where the mission is going", he said. *"There are from* 500.000 *to* 600.000 *people living here, many of them as nomads. We plan to map this area again, but on the basis of where its population is in the greatest need of medical care. Then we can go in and build hospitals where they will do the most good."*

The mobile laboratory's first mission is to combat tuberculosis and syphilis. To accomplish its task, the crew headed by Dr. Vigan has at its disposal X-ray facilities equal to those found in many permanent hospitals, as well as supplies of penicillin.

One of the Nigerian Medical Mission's primary objectives is to combat tuberculosis. This photo shows the X-ray room of the medical truck, with (top and bottom) the rails on which the viewer slides out and (right) the insulating lead screen. X-ray plates will be developed in a darkroom housed in the second truck.



Previously, said Dr. Bourrey, doctors have run into strong opposition from the nomadic population of French Nigeria when they attempted to conduct large-scale health examinations. The Nigerians were suspicious of strangers.

To help overcome this suspicion, the mission is using the tried technique of motion pictures, but with a new approach. One of the trucks carries a motion-picture projector and supplies of films, mostly animated cartoons, on health and sanitation subjects.

A Voice They Know

WHEN the trucks arrive in a village, Dr. Bourrey said, the films will first be shown to the chief of the area and explained to him. Then, he will make a commentary in his native dialect which will be taken down on a wire recorder.

Later, when the film is shown to a native audience, it will be explained to them in the voice and on the authority of their own leader, in a language they can understand.

After the showing, the audience will be examined for tuberculosis and given blood-tests. *This year, it is hoped that* 100,000 *will pass before the X-ray camera in the mission's medical truck.*

Dr. Bourrey expects the mission to accomplish its survey at the end of two-and-a-half years, covering more than 25,000 miles each year. During the rainy season, when French Nigeria's roads become impassable, the mission will make its headquarters in a city and examine the local population.

Both trucks were specially designed and built for the job. One of them is used as the laboratory, while the other serves mainly as living quarters.

The laboratory truck is divided into two main rooms, housing the X-ray camera and the doctor's office. This truck is also equipped with an operating table for emergency cases, although surgery is not part of its mission.

An Example For Others

THE second truck is equipped with housing facilities easily the equivalent of those found in many small homes. One room incorporates a double bunk, an electric stove, a refrigerator and a shower bath as well as closets and cupboards. This truck also contains a darkroom, for the developing of X-ray plates, and a 10-kilowatt electric generating plant.

Both of the vehicles are air-conditioned and built with four layers of insulation to permit their personnel to work in Nigerian temperatures, which often reach 115 *degrees Fahrenheit.*

The front ends of both trucks are built in two stories, one serving as the driver's cab and the other as a compartment big enough to seat four persons or sleep two.

In operation, the two trucks will be parked near each other with a tent stretched between them. The area under the tent will serve as a waiting room.

"This praticular mission is intended only to serve Nigeria", Dr. Bourrey said. *"But we hope that its example will bring other African countries to follow suit."*

"We have based our campaign on principles similar to those laid down by UNESCO in its fundamental education programme — that is, it is as important to teach people to be healthy as it is to teach them to read and write."

FOOD AND PEOPLE EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED IN U. S.

Mr C.J. McLanahan, a member of the U.S. National Commission for Unesco and educational director of the Co-operative League of the United States, describes pamphlets designed for discussion programmes on the theme of "Food and People". At his left is Barclay Acheson of the Readers Digest and (extreme right) former Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia, President of the Society of Independent Motion Picture Producers.
(Photo : U.S. State Dept.)

To enlist the active interest of the American people, whose food standards are high, in the task of lifting the standards of the one-half of the world's people who are badly fed, the United States National Commission for UNESCO has launched a nation-wide educational campaign on the problems of Food and People.

The practical purpose is to stimulate discussion in communities and organizations in all parts of the United States on the need for national and international action to face the problem of a rapidly increasing world population not yet matched by increased food production.

The campaign, officially begun at the semi-annual meeting in Washington, D.C., of the National Commission, is being carried out with the co-operation of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the U.S. State Department and Agriculture Department, the FAO Inter-Agency Committee of the U.S. Government, schools and universities throughout the country, and many national, state and local private organizations representing farm, labour, consumer and other interests.

A Food and People "Fact Sheet", one of 18 separate items distributed to interested organization points out that : *"Only one-third of the world's people get enough of the right kind of food, and they consume three-fourths of the world's food supply. One half of the human race actually goes hungry, and famine and starvation still stalk the earth, as in ancient times."*

Six Unesco booklets set forth various aspects of the problems presented by the need to feed a constantly rising population, an estimated increase of 68,000 persons daily.

OUTPOSTS IN A FIGHT AGAINST DESPAIR...

'SCHOOL NUCLEI' BRING NEW HOPE TO THE ANDES

THE town of Cuzco, perched on a high plateau of the Andes, still contains vestiges of the empire of the Incas, whose capital it was. All round the town the ruins of temples bear witness to the lost civilization. Other remains, less spectacular, but perhaps more significant, such as planted terraces on the mountainsides and irrigation installations, show the high degree of accomplishment which it reached.

On these now desolate mountain heights live the descendants of the Incas. Comprising 46 % of the population of Peru, they are therefore an important ethnic group.

But the wealth and glory of the Inca empire are only a memory. The descendants of the Incas live in direst poverty. Mostly illiterate, they lack even the most elementary knowledge. They have forgotten the arts of their ancestors and have not acquired the modern techniques that might help them live decently. Their helplessness and resignation present many problems in addition to that of restoring dignity and self-respect. **For example, despite the fact that 64 per cent of the whole population of Peru works in agriculture, the country has to import the greater part of its food supply.**

The bad conditions in which a great many South American Indians now live result from historical circumstances no longer operative. The achievements of their ancestors are proof of the gifts and capabilities of the race. There is the greatest promise, therefore, in helping to develop their capabilities. The first step is to educate them; to teach them to read, to cultivate their land and to care for themselves.

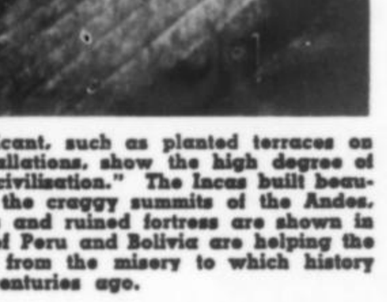
"Other remains, perhaps more significant, such as planted terraces on the mountainsides and irrigation installations, show the high degree of accomplishment reached by the Inca civilization." The Incas built beautiful cities, like hanging gardens on the craggy summits of the Andes, such as Machupicchu, whose terraces and ruined fortress are shown in this photo. Today, the governments of Peru and Bolivia are helping the descendants of the Incas to escape from the misery to which history reduced them centuries ago.

Joint Attack On Ignorance

A particularly interesting experiment of this kind has been undertaken by Peru and Bolivia. Faced with similar problems, the two countries decided to solve them by joint action. The Ministries of Education, Social Affairs and Agriculture of both countries have, with the help of the Inter-American Co-operative Service for Food Production, drawn up a fundamental education programme which already has some achievements to its credit.

The first problem was how to improve the school system. In some parts of Peru, such as Cuzco, for instance, 88 per cent. of the children do not go to school. The primary reason is that communities are widely scattered and means of communication scarce. Defects in the organization of the school system aggravate the situation : a lack of school buildings, and of amenities in such buildings as do exist, and faulty training of teachers. Most of the teaching is in Spanish, but the Indian children speak only their own languages — Quecha and Aimara.

The first and most important step taken at the beginning of the campaign was the establishment of "school nuclei". These are staffed by specially trained teachers who speak the languages of the Indians and are familiar with their way of life. Each nucleus has, besides its Director, a team of educators specialized in various subjects : agricultural techniques and the conservation of the soil, health and hygiene, the Spanish language.



Teachers Have Twin Tasks

THESE specialists are trained at seminars organized jointly by the Bolivian and Peruvian Governments with the help of the Inter-American Co-operative Service for the Production of Foodstuffs.

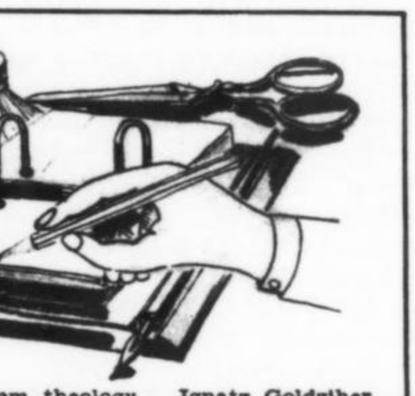
Their first task is the actual construction of the "school nuclei", built in the local style, with thatched roofs, letting in plenty of light and air. Besides teaching duties, each member of the team is responsible for looking after all the school buildings in the area in which the "nucleus" has been set up. He has, indeed, not only to look after them but also, if possible, to improve them.

Obviously, the education of the children cannot of itself suffice to change the living conditions of so many people.. Adult education is therefore an important factor in the task of the "school nuclei". The teachers attached to them can undertake to impart knowledge of such matters as soil conservation, agricultural techniques and domestic training.

An Escape From Misery

IT is difficult to give instruction in hygiene to people who, rather than call a doctor or allow themselves be vaccinated, prefer to call medicine men. In any case, the proportion of doctors in the Cuzco district is one to 40,000 inhabitants.

Nevertheless in Bolivia and Peru, the new "school nuclei" will soon give the Indians a chance to escape from the misery to which history reduced them centuries ago. It is hoped that this work will result not only in increased agricultural production and an improved standard of living, but also in closer relations between the two main groups of the population.



It happened in June

"It was just a year ago to day... It was ten years ago... This is our Golden Jubilee... This is the centenary... Just about a thousand years ago...

The birthdays of a child, events in the lives of individual men and women, commemoration of the births and deaths of men and women who have lit torches along the road of history, red-letter days marking the advance of mankind—these are dates traditionally noted in the arbitrary system of reckoning which we call the calendar.

Not forgetting the unknown and unsung persons and events, perhaps of equal greatness, making no claim at completeness, here are some note-worthy dates in June, sixth month of the Gregorian calendar.

RADIO PIONEERS

Among the host of radio "inventors", famous or obscure, all of them honoured in their own countries, the calendar reminds us today to celebrate the names of a German and of a Russian. The former, Karl Ferdinand Braun, was born at Fulda on 6 June 1850. His research into cathode rays and general wireless problems won for him in 1909 the Nobel Prize for Physics, along with Marconi. The other, Alexander Stepanovitch Popov, presented a remarkable paper to the Electricity Congress of Paris in June 1900; it recounted his experiences in applying the radio-electric receiver to meteorology and mentioned his new invention, the wireless aerial.

CHARLES DICKENS

On 9 June 1870, Charles Dickens died suddenly at the age of 58, worn out by hard work. He was buried in Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey. He left a Will commending his soul to God and to the mercy of Jesus Christ and leaving his works to the judgment of posterity. If G. K. Chesterton is representative of that posterity, its judgment is favourable. « There can be no question of the importance of Dickens as a human event in history ; a naked flame of natural genius... revealing a light that never was on sea or land, if only in the long fantastic shadows that it threw from common things. »

MASTER OF ARAB STUDIES

On 22 June 1850 a Jewish boy was born in Hungary who was destined to become a specialist in Moslem theology. Ignatz Goldziher studied Semitic languages and Arab literature in Berlin, Leipzig and Leyden. He then returned to Budapest, where he taught at the University for the rest of his life, but without neglecting his duties of secretary to the Jewish community. During his calm and fruitful career Goldziher wrote a critical history of Arab traditions and an analysis of Hebrew mythology. Later, he published a comparative study of Jewish and Arab culture and folklore in the Middle Ages.

IVAN VASOV

Poet, dramatist and novelist, Ivan Vasov was born on 27 June 1850 and aspired to give artistic expression to Bulgarian national sentiment. He succeeded in his aim within his lifetime and is to-day among the most popular writers of his country. Devoted though he was to Bulgaria, his work is free of all nationalism. When Vasov wrote poems of homage to Gœthe, Hugo, Byron, Schiller, Heine and Leopardi, he tried to show that no nation is entitled to call itself free unless it acknowledges the ties that link it with world culture. After the Balkan wars, in which his verse with its eager patriotism was a powerful ally, he turned to peace as his theme : « Nations cannot draw life from slaughter, nor from death on the field of battle ».

ANTOINE DE SAINT-EXUPÉRY

Born 29 June 1900. Lost on a flight-mission on 31 July 1944. This poet of aviation did not take up either flying or literature for their own sake, seeing in them only the best means of serving man. These interests did not fill his life, as witness his research work on radar, safety in the air and jet-propulsion ; moreover, Saint-Exupéry excelled both in music and mathematics. His posthumous « Citadelle » exhales a spirit of sober optimism demanding of man unrequited service. According to Saint-Exupéry, salvation lies in restoring the sense of collective responsibility and of sacrifice. The sacrifice must be made in the cause of man and human dignity.

THE FIRST WOMEN'S COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

Just 100 years ago, the State of Pennsylvania issued a law establishing the first school for women's medical study. The "New York Times" wrote : "It is stated Miss Elizabeth Blackwell, who received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Geneva College in this State, and has since pursued her medical studies in Paris, will be candidate for the Chair of Surgery. This is the first regularly organized Female Medical College that has been established in any part of the world, and may be considered as an interesting 'sign of the times'."

SCIENCE IS EVERYONE'S BUSINESS

By Maurice GOLDSMITH
Unesco Science Editor

FIVE young men were preparing to leave Bordeaux, France last month to sail around the world in a 46 foot (14.5 metres) catamaran, a double-hull boat whose construction is based on a 2,000 yearold Polynesian model. The five young men are "scientists". It will be at least five years before they return from the voyage in their vessel, the "Copula". During that time they expect to have demonstrated that every person can be a scientist. For these voyagers ordinarily earn their livings, respectively, as a merchant, a sculptor, an engineer, an architect, and a film technician. Apart from the engineer, they are all amateur scientists. To full-time professional scientists these adventurers have suddenly become valued colleagues.

On behalf of a number of French scientific institutions, which have given them short training courses and supplied them with simple instruments, they are to make some investigations — that is to learn in detail things which have never been known before. Nothing elaborate but the collection of useful data. For example, they have been asked to obtain wherever possible samples of the oil from the liver of the shark and to study the effect of different waters and different climates on under-water paint.

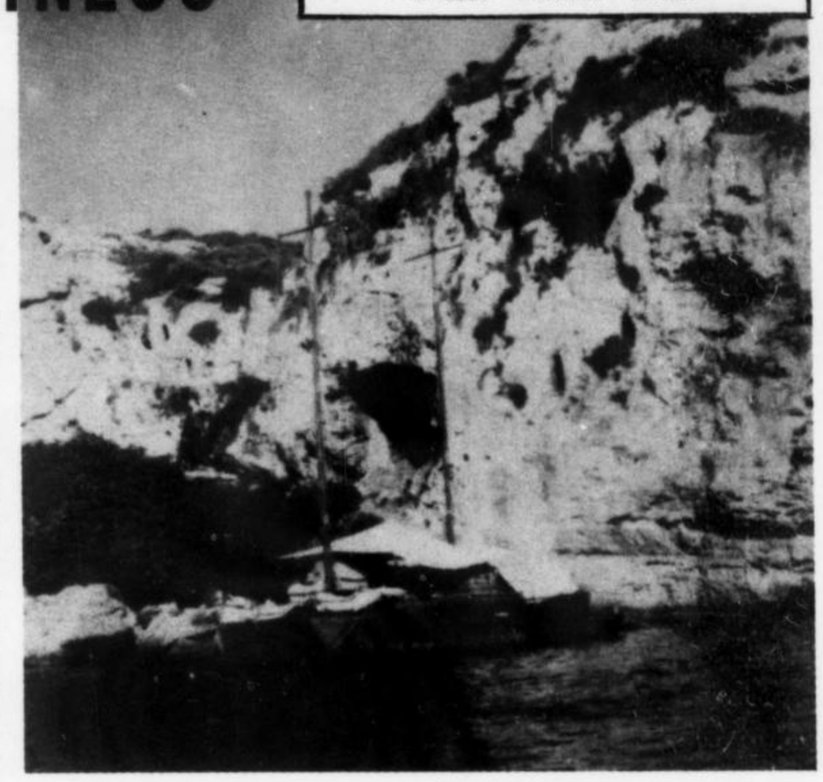
Their notes read, in part: "The crew will undertake to record the boat's course and speeds, to take the surface temperature of the water daily, if possible, at the same hour, to note the state of the sea, and to log the different ports of call, the length of stay in each port, and to indicate whether the boat was in dry dock, aground or afloat".

Miracle Maker Myth

ALTHOUGH amateurs, if they proceed about the collection of facts carefully they will be acting as scientists. They have very many famous predecessors : Isaac Newton was a public official ; Leeuwenhoek, the father of microscopy, was a Dutch merchant Benjamin Franklin was a printer; Christian Sprengler, who made some of the first studies of insect pollination, was a minister; Herschel was an organist; Joseph Priestley was a divine who dabbled in chemistry; Charles Darwin was a country gentleman; Gregor Mendel, pioneer in genetics, was a monk; and Henri Fabre, great investigator of the insect world, was a school-teacher in a French country town.

The world-renowned British Royal Society sprang up from the efforts of a group of amateurs. In the 18th and 19th centuries it was only the amateur who could make a contribution as a scientist, for science was the pursuit of a leisured class, a gentlemanly activity. This contributed in part to the myth that has grown up through the years following that the scientist is a being apart, a miracle-maker who moves in special ways his mysteries to perform.

This false view has been reinforced in our century by the fact that for many investigations mighty machines and instruments are necessary : for example, the electron microscope and the mass spectrometer, the radio-active isotope and the cyclotron. It has come to be accepted that to do scientific research much equipment is needd.



A FLOATING "LABORATORY". In this double-hulled catamaran, the "Copula", five young men are setting out from Bordeaux, France, on a round-the-world trip. During their five years' voyage they will collect useful data for a number of French scientific institutions.

It is true that this is the age of the organized scientific worker, who is a phenomenon of the last quarter-century. It is since the first world war that there have grown up considerable numbers of technicians who earn their livelihood in research laboratories. But the amateur still has a contribution to make. His equipment need be only as limited as that belonging to Dr. Wollaston, the great chemist and physicist who was president of the Royal Society in 1820.

"Bring Up My Laboratory"

SIR Richard Gregory in his delightful book "Discovery", tells how a foreign scientist called on Wollaston and asked to be shown round his laboratory. "Certainly", said Wollaston, and rang the bell. "John," he told the attendant who entered, "bring up my laboratory". Whereupon John went out and returned in a few minutes with all Wollaston's apparatus on a tea tray.

Even children have a proper role to play as amateur scientists, according to Benjamin Franklin, who wrote : "Much of it falls within the Capacity of Persons, even of Children. It consists of attending the objects with which Nature presents us, in considering them with Care, and admiring their proper Beauties, etc..."

What the Rev. J.G. Wood, an English clergyman and amateur natural historian, wrote in 1861 is still valid today : "There is little doubt but that if any one with an observant mind were to set himself to work determinately, merely at the study of the commonest weed or the most familiar insect, he would, in the course of some years' patient labour, produce a work that would be most valuable to science".

Root Of All Research

THIS view was underlined vigorously by Mr. Edmond W. Sinnott, retiring president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, last December. "We sometimes forget the still vast areas where facts and principles of great scientific value may be discovered with no more complex tools or techniques than are at the command of any intelligent layman", he said.

"Even to list all these would be impossible here. The exact distribution of plant and animal species, the records of flowering dates through the years, the variability of wild species, bird censuses and the records of bird migration, the collection and identification of fossils, the distribution of minerals, detailed local weather observations, records of meteorites and of variable stars.

"Let us not disparage such work as 'anecdotal', as 'mere' natural history, simply because experiment and complex apparatus play relatively minor parts in it. Intelligent observation is at the bottom of all research and opportunities for this are almost limitless. There is ample room in science for the efforts of a vast body of enthusiastic laymen".

THE 20th CENTURY'S DEBT TO PASCAL

"MONSIEUR PASCAL *having at an early age abandoned the study of mathematics, physics and other profane sciences... began in about the thirtieth year of life to apply himself to loftier and more serious matters...*" Preface to the 1670 edition of *"Les Pensées" of Pascal.*

This was the common opinion held by learned men about Pascal—and about the "profane" labours of mathematics and science—eight years after the death of one of the world's many-sided scientist-philosophers.

His prodigious mind had many facets, but posterity is still inclined to think of Pascal above all as the moralist philosopher of Port-Royal, who remarked, *"A great many things I have known; can I name one of them that will make me more equitable, wiser, more human or even more contented?"*

Now, nearly three hundred years after he spoke, a remarkable exhibition, *"THE SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF BLAISE PASCAL AND THEIR RESULTS THREE CENTURIES LATER"*, has been organized by the University of Paris at the Palais de la Decouverte. The exhibition serves to suggest that Pascal might not have advanced so far in the study of the human condition if he had not first exercised in other spheres a remarkably liberal and inventive mind.

"At an early age he abandoned the study of profane sciences", we are told. True, but it was also at an early age that he first became interested in science—he was so young, in fact, that his father, Etienne Pascal, deliberately tried to keep him from the study of geometry.

Exploded Vacuum Doctrine

ONE day, however, that well—intentioned man was "terrified" to discover his son demonstrating on the floor, with a crude figure drawn with a piece of coal, a theorem corresponding to the 32nd in the First Book of Euclid (the sum of the angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles). Pascal was then twelve years old.

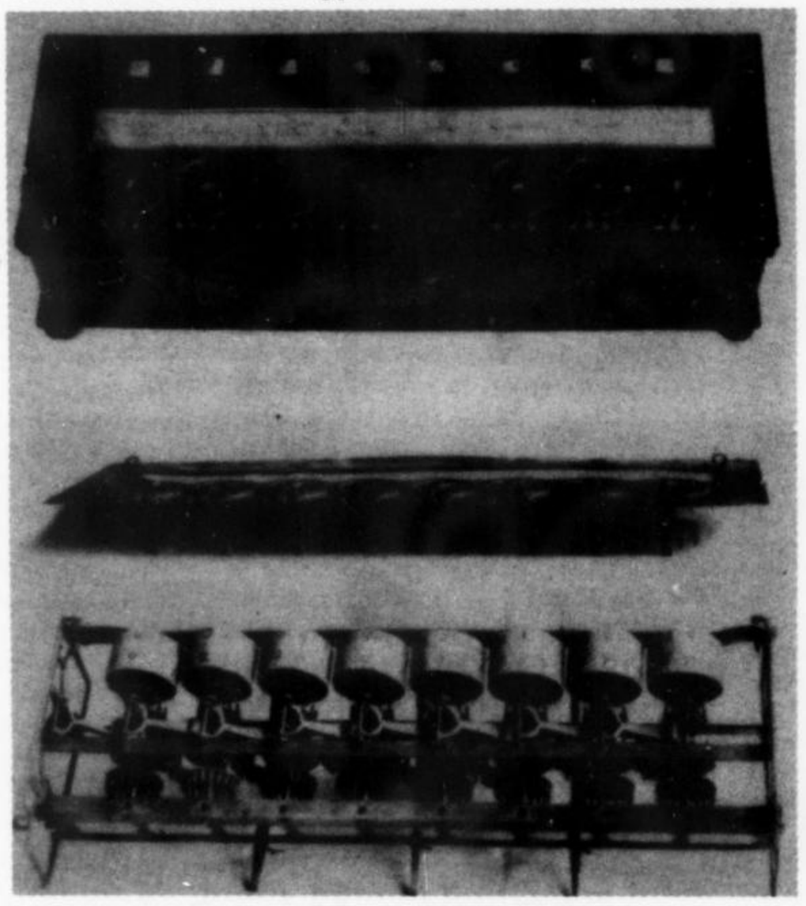
When he was sixteen he wrote an *Essay on Conics*, the most learned treatise on the subject since classical times. To help his father, a Normandy tax inspector, he invented his "arithmetical machine", ancestor of the electronic calculator, at the age of nineteen. Four years later, he exploded a piece of doctrine in physics which since Aristotle had been regarded as sacrosanct : *natura horret vacuum* ("nature abhors a vacuum"). He demonstrated experimentally that air has weight. He even conceived a public transport system for Parisians, the *five-penny carriages* and Paris is indebted to him for having organized its first omnibus network.

Voltaire's "Sublime Lunatic"

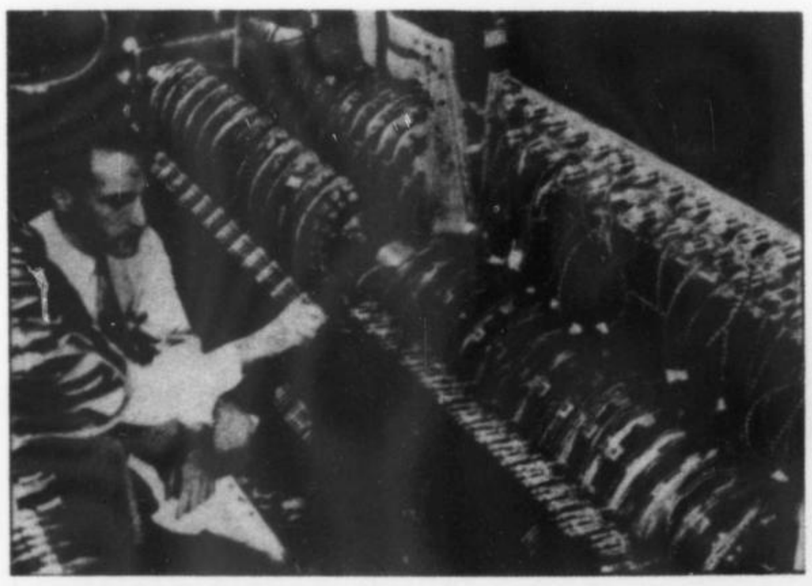
AT school, we casually learn about Pascal's achievements and vaguely realize that they entitle him to a place of honour in the history of scientific thought—but now, in the Palais de la Découverte, we have the opportunity of seeing his work admirably illustrated and minutely defined.

Yet the organizers of the exhibition have aimed at giving us more than that. Relating to each of Pascal's inventions, numerous galleries display a panorama of modern discoveries and methods that may legitimately be regarded as proceeding from the contributions to science made by the man whom Voltaire called "a sublime lunatic born a century too soon".

In the preface to the catalogue of the exhibition, the eminent French savant, Louis de Broglie, invites us to meditate on the astonishing intellectual fecundity of this theorist, a thinker and experimenter. *"His contribution to mathematics was considerable and entitles him to be called one of the fathers of the theory of probability... In physics, his work is of no lesser importance, for it was he who transformed into a coherent science what his day knew of hydrostatics. . . who, using primitive equipment, conducted experiments that even in our day must be deemed admirable. The complexity of modern electronic calculators can only add to the glory of the inventor of the arithmetical machine".*



THE FIRST MECHANICAL CALCULATING MACHINE. When he was 19, Blaise Pascal invented the "Arithmetical Machine" (above) and became the first man to carry out a mathematical calculation by mechanical means. Pascal considered that mathematical calculation only required an initial use of intelligence and a choice of method and that the rest was merely an automatic mental process. The modern adding machine which accepts numbers through its keyboard and "remembers" them by the setting of its mechanism owes something to the work of the 17th century French mathematician.



THE THINKING MACHINE. Modern electronic computing machines like the Mark 111 (above) in Harvard's Computation Laboratory, look like the insides of large, complicated radio sets, and have "magnetic memories" housed in the fast-spinning aluminium cylinders shown in this photo. They can take on complicated jobs which are beyond human capabilities. One recently took 103 hours to produce the answer to a problem that would have taken a human being 100 years to solve. The mathematical and scientific concepts of Pascal were indispensable in the development of such machines.
(Photo : Time Magazine.)

Silent testimony to the purely material aspects of Pascal's genius consist, at the exhibition, of modern developments in city transportation, meteorology, diving helmets, methods for artifical rescusitation, pressurized airplane cabins, hydraulic braking systems, radio valves and many other things —all of them owing something to the 17th Century thinker.

Broglie's "Audacious Thinker"

To quote Louis de Broglie once again: *"This moving, audacious thinker was above all a great scientist, for only Pascal's scientific training and the exceptional intellectual qualities he evinced in his mathematical and physical research can account for the rest of his work. Without them he would not have attained the same heights in his meditations: on every page of the* Pensées, *we recognize the man who has thought long on the properties of numbers and the laws of nature."*

WORLD'S YOUTH LENDS A HAND AT SAUGNAC

The gradual depopulation of the Landes through repeated forest fires recently led an expert to remark, "Thirty miles south of Bordeaux a desert begins". Although the largest department in France, the Landes has the smallest population. The charred ruins of farmhouses, such as that shown above, symbolise the plight of its inhabitants.

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Jean Guichot, the young Frenchman who fought to bring back life to the dying village of Saugnac-et-Muret, in the Landes Department of S.W. France. This Summer, volunteers from the world's international work camps will help to reconstruct the village as an example for other depopulated and decaying villages in the Landes to follow.

Within the last ten years there have been more than 2,800 outbreaks of forest fire in the Landes Department of S.W. France. This photo was taken last year when fire swept across thousands of acres cutting across roads and destroying everything in its path. Many people fighting the outbreak were trapped and died in the flames.

A DYING village in the heart of the burned out Landes countryside of southern France will spring back to life this summer when volunteers from the world's work camps meet in Saugnac-et-Muret to help the local people restore their homes.

For Saugnac-et-Muret, once a happy village of 1800 inhabitants, and now deserted by all but 650, as a result of repeated forest fires, has been chosen as the site for the most representative work camp project ever planned. Young men and women from all over the world will meet there this summer to build farms, repair houses, construct roads, restore the soil and turn Saugnac into a model village.

Behind this ambitious Unesco supported project, being carried out under the auspices of the French National Commission for Unesco, with the financial backing of International Rotary, is an intense young man with dark curly hair and weatherbeaten cheeks — Jean Guichot.

It was Jean Guichot who, by his own example, first started things moving in Saugnac. If he had stayed in Agen, 150 kilometres away, instead of returning to his grandmother's farm in Saugnac; if he had continued his studies and become a doctor like his father and grandfather before him, attention might never have been turned on this little village in the Landes, and it would have sunk further into desolation and decay.

SCORCHED EARTH EXODUS

BUT, in 1942, Guichot and his family did return to the old homestead. That year fire struck the village. And again the following year. Thousands of pine trees, the collection of whose resin forms the principal means of livelihood for the people of the Landes, were destroyed. And more and more villagers, their homes and livelihood gone, moved away to the towns.

Minding his sheep and riding over the charred land, Guichot thought up ways of solving the problem. To check the fires, he decided, the "*Landais*" must resort to the practices of their ancestors — keep 20 per cent of the land under cultivation, breed more sheep which would eat up the undergrowth, plant trees less densely, and make clearings.

When vast stretches of the Landes were destroyed by fire last year and, with his neighbours, he had spent three weeks fighting the flames, Jean Guichot decided the time had come to put his plan into action. He called a meeting and, with the help of French officials, persuaded landowners to form a co-operative and pool their resources for fifty years — to work together on a planned basis. Soon they bought up more land around Saugnac and mapped out the areas to be ploughed and to be planted with saplings.

The young people's interest and support was enlisted by forming a "Foyer Rural" — a cultural centre which now has 60 members. But the task facing Saugnac's 650 inhabitants was and still is, gigantic. Before crops can be planted or even new trees, the soil has to be restored, the charred undergrowth removed. There are roads to build, houses and farms to repair, and a centre for youth activities and culture to be created.

Jean Guichot's plan will also be the starting point for the carrying out of plans for the development of the Landes already drawn up by the French authorities.

NEW HOPE IN THE LANDES

GUICHOT put his plan before Unesco's Reconstruction Department and Unesco's French National Commission. "*With the help of international youth*", he said, *we can gain valuable time. You can help us greatly by arranging for volunteers and funds and providing us with cultural facilities*".

The project was put before the third conference of organizers of international work camps which met at Unesco House last month. The Co-ordination Committee, set up by Unesco, suggested that all the organizations take part, and all the representatives present agreed.

Details are now being worked out, but already it has been decided to organize three work camps in Saugnac this summer. Three French organizations — Jeunesse et Reconstruction, Pax Romana, and Service Civil International — have undertaken to run them. Other organizations, like the American Friends Service Committee, the International Youth Hostel Federation, student groups from England, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden and Germany will send volunteers.

These camps will herald a cultural and educational campaign in the Landes through the use of travelling libraries and scientific exhibitions and educational films.

M. Guichot, who came to Paris early in May to put his ideas and plans before the organizers, returned to Saugnac a happy man. Soon his village will be bustling with activity, echoing with the sound of hammers and saws, and of many tongues. And Saugnac-et-Muret will become a symbol of new hope for the people of the Landes.

NEW POST FOR U.S. DELEGATE TO UNESCO

MR. KENNETH HOLLAND, authority on international education, and Permanent United States Delegate to Unesco since February 1948, has resigned from that post to accept appointment as President of the Institute of International Education. He will take up his new duties in New York in July.

Before his departure from Unesco, Mr Holland, in an interview with the "Courier", left a message of encouragement for all those who work for and with the Organization. "*Unesco's task will take many years*", he said, "*but the objectives of the Organization as laid down in the Constitution at the London Conference in 1945, are still valid, and deserve the full support of Member States, Non-Governmental Organizations and the many individuals who are interested in peace through understanding*".

He told of watching the Organization grow from a Membership of 39 to 56. He has also seen it grow in experience. Above all he has watched it bring in people from many different countries who have learned to work for the same objectives.

In going to the Institute of International Education, Mr. Holland said he did not feel he is completely leaving Unesco, as the Institute, in arranging for the exchange of persons and dealing with Unesco Fellowship recipients in the United States, is in fact carrying out part of Unesco's programme.

Mr. Holland stressed the importance of periodically reviewing and re-examining Unesco's programme, in speaking of the recent meeting which he attended of the U.S. National Commission in Washington. The Commission, for this meeting, had chosen as its theme "*A Fresh Look at Unesco —its Method—its Reach—its Impact*", because it was felt that after 4 years it was time to re-assess its objectives and its programme. The principal emphasis was on "Unesco-wide projects" designed to co-ordinate various fields of Unesco's work. It was considered the best example of this was the administrative plan worked out for a technical assistance programme with a co-ordinating unit in the Organization.

The Commission discussed two such projects:

(1) a greatly expanded programme in Germany; and

(2) a greatly expanded programme in the field of Human Rights.

Mr. Holland has attended every Unesco General Conference since the Organization came into being, and he would prize, he said, the acquaintances and friends he had made at these conferences and in the Secretariat. Before taking up his new duties he will go to Florence in June for the latter part of this year's General Conference.

FILMS IN INDIA SHOW THE ROAD AHEAD

WHEN the new road came to Kurvandi, an old village in rural India, it brought more than merely a physical change in the landscape. It brought also a thousand changes in habits of social and personal life that had remained almost the same in Kurvandi, as in countless other Indian villages, for many hundreds of years. The people of Kurvandi soon came to understand the value of the road. But those in other villages did not.

To teach the millions of men and women in rural India the benefits of change is one of the major goals of the Government of India. Few problems are greater and more urgent than the need to show the people the advantages of replacing old habits, customs and superstitions with modern methods of living. As an important means of coping with this problem, the Government is using educational and documentary films, simple in content, personal in approach, slower in tempo than ordinary films, and made to fit the special needs and conditions of people in rural areas.

One of these is « *Kurvandi Road* », made by the Paul Zils' documentary unit for the United Nations, and acquired by the Government of India for wide distribution by projectors on mobile vans in villages which lack electricity. The technique both of the presentation of images and narrative is intended to influence and persuade simple people of the value and urgency of co-operation for community betterment. The story of the benefits the road brought to Kurvandi is made personal by the device of an intimate commentary spoken as if by the villagers themselves.

The villagers did in fact have a part in the making of the film. When Zils and his unit came to Kurvandi, he asked their co-operation, and they suggested angles of thought and approach which were stronger and more effective than any he had planned in advance.

"**Kurvandi Road**" attracted considerable attention when it was shown at the Third International Festival of Documentary Films at Edinburgh, Scotland.

Another film made by the Zils unit, which is being distributed by the Government as part of its programme of intensive rural education by films, is "**A Tiny Thing Brings Death**". Instead of the charts and drawings usual in scientific documentaries, this uses a simple story of village life to illustrate the cause and prevention of malaria.

Most of the films for rural use are being made for the Government of India, by a new organization called Indian Documentary Films, part of the Films Division or the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, under the direction of M. Bhavnani, one of the best known personalities in the Indian cinema. Prepared in four languages—Hindustani, Gujerati, Bengali and Tamil, the films tackle a variety of present-day social and economic problems.

Food storage, for example, is treated in a film entitled "**War on Waste**". The need for better food preservation is stressed so that the present waste of more than two million tons of food grains a year can be reduced, thus relieving the Government from the need to import extra food. This film shows the modern methods used to store and preserve food —and also the simpler methods which ordinary persons can put into practice.

A scene from "Child", one of the U.N. documentary films designed to aid social rehabilitation in India. In this film, Devi, a volunteer social worker opens a creche for the children whose mothers work in the fields. Devi, shown here receiving gifts for the creche, also convinces the villages that vaccination is the only sure protection against smallpox.

"Cup That Cheers"

"**Fibres to Fabrics**" shows India's textile industry from the growing of cotton to the finished fabric. "India's Lifeline" acquaints residents in areas remote from mechanical means of travel with their country's vast railway system. "**The Cup that Cheers**" tells the story of the cultivation, manufacturing, marketing and export of tea, an industry which gives employment to a million workers. "**Planned Parenthood**" informs the people of the crushing burden imposed upon the national economy of a population increase of more than 5,000,000 persons a year, and argues that the sons and daughters of smaller families have a better chance for life and education.

A knowledge of geography and customs of other parts of Asia is brought by such films about Ceylon as "**The Enchanted Island**" and "**The Land of Buddah**". Similarly, "**Ladakh Diary**" takes the viewer to "the roof of the world", the frontier outpost of Kashmir, showing the people of the region, their culture and customs.

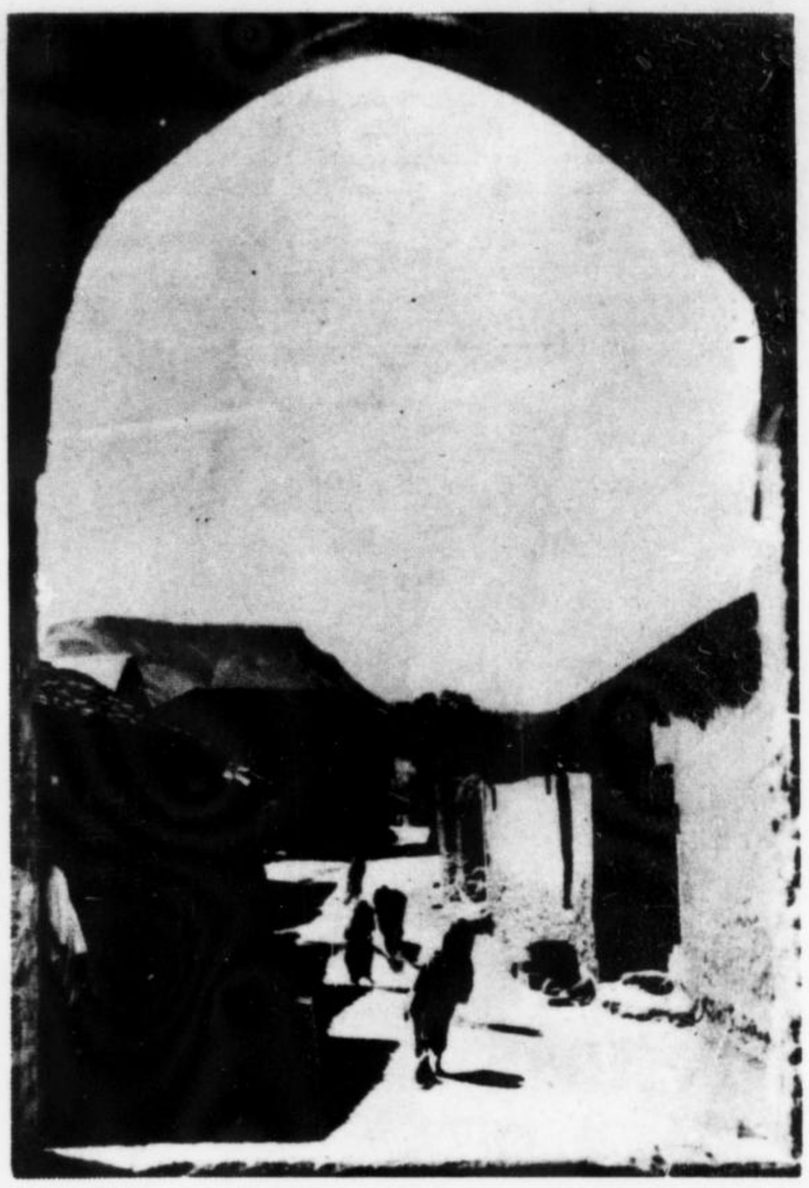
The range of subject matter is unusually broad, from "**Fright and Prejudice**" which seeks to arm rural villagers with scientific methods of dealing with snakes, to "**Our Constitution**" which tells how the Government of India drew up the historic document which forms the basis of its national existence, and what the document means in human terms. "Dirty Habits" shows some of the personal habits of villagers which spread disease.

Second Only To U.S.

"**Blossoms Revived**", a documentary about infantile paralysis directed by Krishna Gopal, describes in simple human terms how a mother's courage saved her daughter's life, with the help of the skill and devotion of doctors and nurses .Other important films are "**Rivers in Harness**" on the great hydro-electric scheme of the Government, and "**New Pastures**" on land reclamation.

The Government's Films Division, also makes news reels, reviews, and documentaries for use in ordinary film houses, while a fifth unit specializes in films for export in order to acquaint the rest of the world with Indian life. The total production is unusually large. **Indeed, India is second only to the United States as a producer of feature Films, although most of the Indian films are not designed for the world market.**

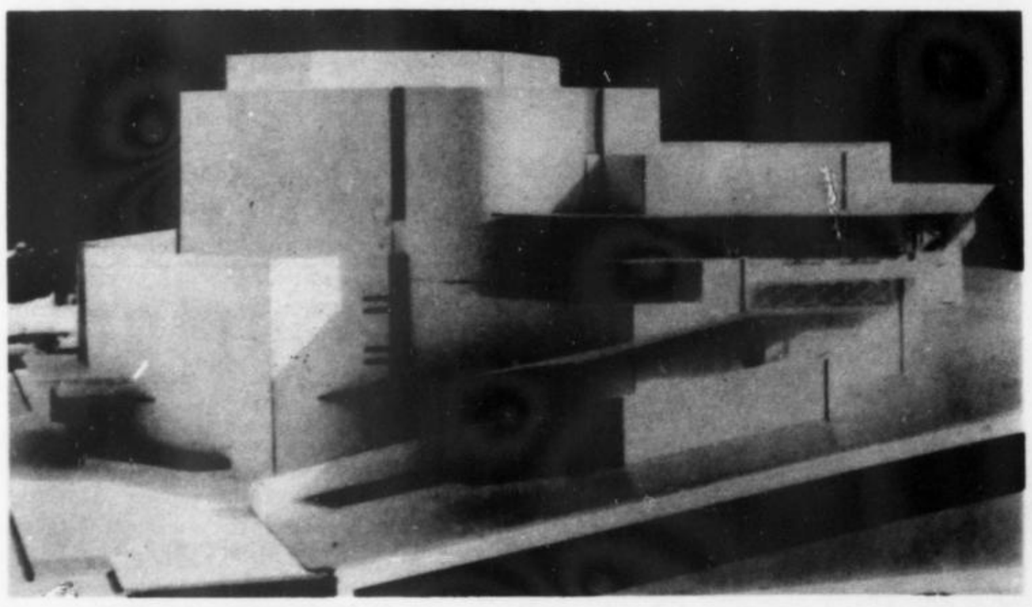
There are at present in India, 2,060 permanent theatres, 900 touring theatres and 30 temporary ones. The total daily attendance is estimated at 1,600,000, and the yearly total well over 600,000,000. About 300 features are produced yearly by 60 studios using 138 stages and 38 laboratories. A number of the provincial governments are also setting up film units.



In another of the U.N. documentary films, "Community", Indian villagers, shown here giving their homes and the village a thorough "spring cleaning", are encouraged to work as a community, especially in matters of health and hygiene.

Paul Zils (left) directed the shooting of the series of three U.N. films, "Mother", "Child", and "Community", in villages of the Satara district, south-east of Bombay. Here he found ideal exteriors of typical Indian villages.

THEATRE DESIGN EXHIBITION TO PRECEDE ITI CONGRESS



"AN AUTOMATIC LABOUR-SAVING MACHINE SEALED FROM NOISE AND MAKING NONE." This was how the American architect, Frank Lloyd Wright described the "New Theatre" (see model above) which he designed to make a clean break with past tradition in theatre building. Octogonal in shape, the "New Theatre" has no balcony, the auditorium being pitched at a steep grade to give the audience a more intimate relationship with the stage and permitting improved acoustics.

TODAY is a time of renaissance in the world of theatre — a "stout thread for the fabric of a world society", as J.B. Priestley has described it. War-damaged theatres are being reconstructed all over Europe and new theatres being built throughout the world.

For this reason, and as a prelude to the Third Congress of the International Theatre Institute (I.T.I.) which opens on June 22nd, an International Theatre Architecture Exhibition and Conference will be held in Paris from June 19th to 21st.

Theatre architects in all countries are ready to share their knowledge for the common aim of making each new theatre as perfect as possible ; to provide the best range of vision and the most effective system of acoustics so that audiences can best appreciate the team work of producers, actors and stage technicians.

The Paris exhibition and conference will therefore be an effective way of "pooling" available knowledge and demonstrating up-to-date techniques.

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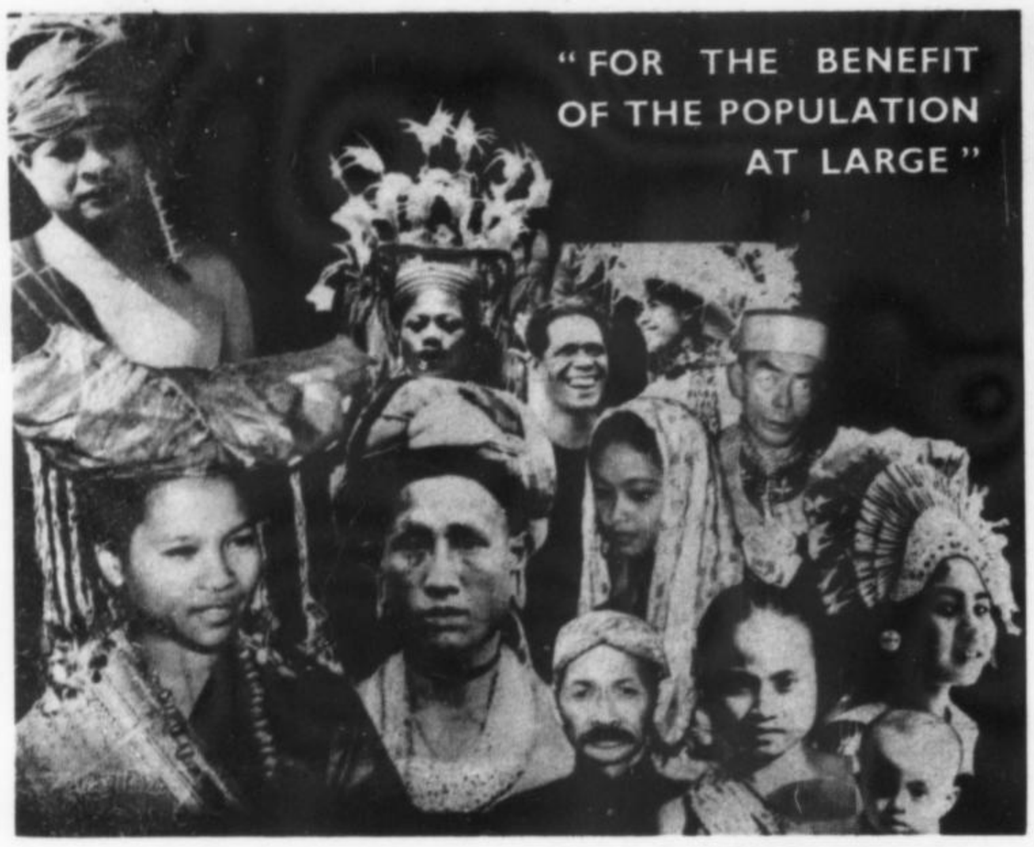
SPEAKERS from more than ten countries will share the benefit of their experience with architects, producers, actors, designers and stage technicians taking part, on such questions as " the value and use of stage machinery, acoustics, lighting equipment, the disposition of the auditorium, new stage materials and security in public premises.

So that a wide audience can benefit from the work of the conference, the lectures and discussions are later to be published in pamphlet form.

The International Theatre Institute was founded '" to promote international exchange of knowledge and practice in theatre arts ". The Conference will be a practical expression of that purpose.



Courier
PUBLICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL UNESCO SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

U.N. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MISSION SURVEYS NEEDS OF INDONESIA

The United Nations and specialized agencies have assumed certain broad responsibilities for helping their members to obtain the technical assistance needed for their economic development. To carry out these responsibilities, they have created machinery within their organizations, initiated studies of the types of assistance required and provided, on many occasions, the technical advice or other assistance for which the requests were received.

Today, the United Nations and specialized agencies are preparing an expanded co-operative programme of technical assistance to under-developed countries. **The first action under this programme was the recent despatch to Djakarta, capital of the young Republic of Indonesia, in answer to a government request, of a joint technical assistance mission of experts.**

Headed by Dr. Ansgar Rosenborg, Special Assistant to the UN Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Economic Affairs, the mission was last month consulting with the Indonesian authorities on their existing plans for economic development and seeking to determine in what field assistance was most needed.

The National Emblem of the Republic of Indonesia.

FOUR UNESCO FIELDS

UNESCO'S representative on the mission, Mr M. Akrawi, formerly a senior official on the Irak Ministry of Education, helped to conduct a survey of educational systems in Arab states between 1945 and 1947. Mr Akrawi was also a member of the Unesco Educational Mission to Afghanistan, last year.

In Indonesia, he has been consulting with the Government on the provision by Unesco of technical assistance in fundamental education, natural and applied sciences, mass communications and the provision of international training facilities for Indonesians in these fields, as part of the total plan for the economic development of Indonesia.

Reflecting the broad scope of technical assistance was the inclusion in the mission of representatives of three UN specialized agencies — a point stressed by Mohammad Hatta, Indonesia's Prime Minister, when he welcomed the group at the Indonesian Foreign Office.

"You gentlemen are here", he continued, *"primarily to explore the possibilities of such collaboration in the economic field. The composition of your mission — including as it does experts in agriculture, education and health — indicates, however, that due attention will be paid to those fundamental social questions which bear a close relation to economic development.*

NEED FOR 'SOCIAL ENGINEERING'

"It is fitting that Indonesia should have been chosen as one of the first countries — if not the first — to be surveyed in connection with the United Nations plan for technical assistance to under-developed areas. The Indonesian question was one of the first matters to be taken up by the Security Council which, through its Commission, continues to keep a watchful eye upon the progress of the new state which it had so much to do with bringing to birth.

"As you will see for yourselves", said the Indonesian Prime Minister, **"we do need a good deal of help. For nearly a decade, large areas of Indonesia have been cut off from normal contact with other countries and at the same time have suffered heavy destruction. There is urgent need of rehabilitation and technical assistance in industry, in agriculture, in education, in public health, in what might be called "social engineering" generally.**

"Fortunately, we have been blessed in Indonesia with a generous share of natural resources. The problem with which we are grappling is the development of these resources for the benefit, not of a priveleged few, but of the population at large. We wish to see the general standard of living of the Indonesian people raised to a decent and dignified level.

"But", Mohammad Hatta concluded, "we are mindful also of our responsibilities as a member — however new and inexperienced as yet — of the family of nations. It is our fervent hope that as time goes on we may be able to make an increasing contribution to the welfare of our neighbours and all other members of the world community."

"We Indonesians", he said, "recognize that it is only through properly integrated collaboration on a world-wide scale that peace and prosperity can be assured.

Mohammad Hatta, Indonesia's Prime Minister.

President Sukarno of Indonesia.

Facts about Indonesia

★ *The name "Indonesia" was coined by a European ethnologist who gave it as a common name to the thousands of islands scattered along the equator between the Asiatic Continent and Australia. Today it applies in a political rather than an ethnological sense to the area previously known as the Dutch East Indies.*

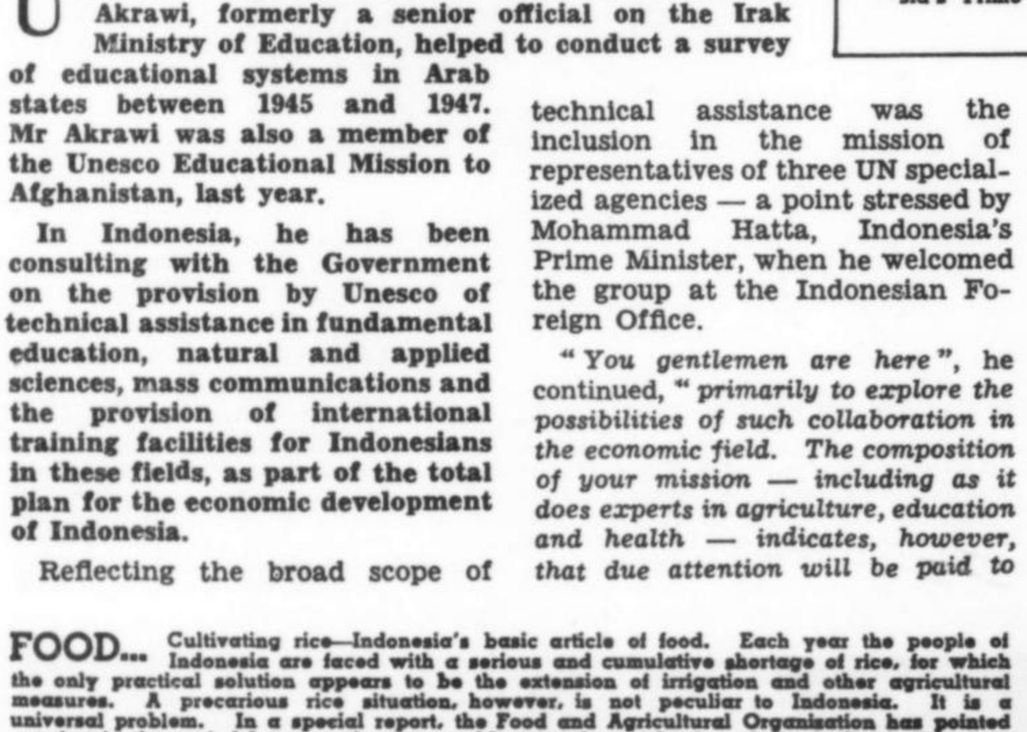
★ *A hundred and fifty years ago the total population of its entire area was about ten million, that of Java being about 3½ million. Today it is assessed at 77 million, that of Java being about 55 million, making it the most densely populated island in the world.*

★ *About twenty-fire different languages and more than two hundred and fifty dialects are spoken in Indonesia. Today, the Indonesian government is working to establish the Malayan language, now called behassa Indonesia, as the official lingua franca of the Republic.*

★ *The most fruitful of all the islands is Java. With its adjacent island of Madura it has a total area of about 32 million acres. About 8 million acres consist of forests and 20 million are arable lands and inland fisheries. From them, the pre-war population of 50 million people extracted enough food for its own requirements and there was even an export surplus.*

★ *Three quarters of the 77,000,000 inhabitants of the Indonesia Archipelago earn their living by cultivating the soil.*

FOOD... Cultivating rice—Indonesia's basic article of food. Each year the people of Indonesia are faced with a serious and cumulative shortage of rice, for which the only practical solution appears to be the extension of irrigation and other agricultural measures. A precarious rice situation, however, is not peculiar to Indonesia. It is a universal problem. In a special report, the Food and Agricultural Organization has pointed out that in the period between the two world wars, the production of rice in South East Asia increased by 10 % only, whilst the population increased by 20 %.



...AND PEOPLE. The problem of feeding a rapidly growing population became critical during the wartime occupation of Indonesia and was further complicated by the unsettled period which followed. This photo, taken at that time and showing an emaciated Indonesian woman waiting to receive a bowl of rice from a relief service truck, illustrates more eloquently than any statistics the disparity between food produced and mouths to feed.

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